

# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST

RAIN.

Barometer 29.97

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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September 21, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 75, 2 p.m. 84  
Humidity 80, 67

September 21, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 78, 2 p.m. 78  
Humidity 90, 90

2910

號二初月八年寅甲

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1914.

一拜禮 號一拾二月九英曆舊

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
\$36 PER ANNUM.

## TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

### ALLIES STILL MAKING PROGRESS.

### GERMANS UNSUCCESSFULLY ASSUME OFFENSIVE.

### BRITISH CAPTURE VILLAGE AND ONE THOUSAND PRISONERS.

[Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph"]

The Koenigsberg Disables H. M. S. Pegasus.

Sept. 20, 10.15 p.m.

The Press Bureau states that the German cruiser Koenigsberg attacked H.M.S. Pegasus—while the latter was anchored off Zanzibar repairing her machinery—completely disabling her. The Pegasus, which was outraged, lost twenty-five killed and eighty wounded.

German Steamers Captured and Wrecked.

Sept. 20, 10.30 p.m.

H. M. S. Cumberland reports that a German steamer unsuccessfully attempted to sink H. M. S. Dwarf, with an internal machine. The steamer was afterwards captured.

Another German steamer rammed the Dwarf, which is slightly damaged. The assailant herself was wrecked, losing four white and ten coloured men. Eight white and fourteen coloured men are missing.

A German launch carrying explosives was also destroyed.

Germans Burn Rheims Cathedral.

Sept. 20, 7.10 p.m.

The Germans have persisted in firing on Rheims cathedral, which is in flames. The hills of Brimont, near Rheims, part of which we had taken, have been retaken; but we have taken the Grove of Pompelle.

A Thousand Prisoners.

In the centre we captured the village of Souain, and took one thousand prisoners. Our progress up the western slope of Argonne has been confirmed.

Enemy Retires in Lorraine.

The enemy in Lorraine have retired beyond our frontier, particularly evacuating the region of Avricourt.

Germans Unsuccessful.

The Germans unsuccessfully attempted the offensive in the Vosges against Saint Die.

Progress Slow.

Our progress is slow here, owing to the difficult country, the defensive works and the bad weather.

Enemy Repulsed in Counter-Attacks with Loss.

London, Sept. 20, 2.40 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that there has been no change in the situation, the weather being very bad.

Counter-attacks which were delivered yesterday afternoon and last night were easily repulsed with loss to the enemy.

## TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

(French Official Telegrams via Peking).

The Big Battle.

Sept. 18, 11.15 p.m.

On the Left Wing of the Allies on the 16th inst. the German continued to offer resistance from the hills north of the Aisne although they have retired slightly at certain points. The Germans front line passes over Noyon, Morsain, Conde-sur-Aisne and Craonne.

In the Centre between Berry-au-Bac and Argonne the situation is unchanged. Between Argonne and the Meuse the Germans are entrenching as far as Mont Faron.

In the Woëvre district the Allies are in contact with many of the enemy's detachments between Etain and Thiaucourt. In Lorraine and the Vosges there is no modification in the situation.

A battle continues along the whole front between the Oise and the Meuse. The Germans occupy defensive positions, with heavy artillery.

The progress of the French armies can only be slow, but the spirit of the offensive stimulates the French troops, who are showing vigour and enthusiasm. They have successfully repulsed counter-attacks which are made day and night by the enemy.

The Austrian armies are evacuating Galicia.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams appeared in an Extra published yesterday:—

American Peace Overtures Disputed.

September 19, 2.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that President Wilson has virtually abandoned his peace endeavours and now awaits a definite expression from one of the belligerents.

Germany's Basis for Peace.

September 19, 6.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington reports that the German Ambassador to-day states that Germany is willing to call the war a draw and make peace on the basis that Germany in Europe should not be dismembered.

The Battle: Positions Unchanged.

September 19, 2.40 p.m.

According to the Press Bureau the situation is unchanged. The counter-attack against the first division, during the night, has been driven back.

The weather is bad, and it is raining heavily.

Lessons for Germany to Learn.

September 19, 4.55 p.m.

Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, addressed Welshmen at a Queen's Hall recruiting meeting, at which all parties were represented on the platform.

He emphasised that we could not have refrained from war without national dishonour and denounced German treaty breaking. He declared that Germany must be taught to respect treaties in the future and that Germany's barbarism must be stamped out.

Battle of the Aisne: Allies make Progress.

September 19, 6.50 p.m.

A Paris communique, issued this afternoon, states that our left wing, on the right bank of the River Oise, near Noyon, has made progress.

We hold all the heights on the right bank of the River Aisne, against the enemy who are apparently being reinforced from Lorraine. The Germans in the centre have not moved from their deep trenches.

The Crown Prince's army continues to retreat. Our advance in Lorraine methodically continues, and thus the battle is proceeding at various points along the whole line. Both the Allies and the Germans are strongly entrenched.

Australian Submarine Lost.

September 19, 6.55 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that the Admiralty have received a cable from Australia reporting the loss of Submarine A.E. 1. No details are yet to hand.

## TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

Battle of the Aisne: Position Favourable.

Sept. 19, 3.20 a.m.

It was officially announced at 10 o'clock this evening that the general situation on the River Aisne was favourable to the Allies.

The left wing has captured a flag to the south of Noyon, and took numerous prisoners belonging to the twelfth and fifteenth corps and guards.

After serious fighting on the plateau of Craonne, the Germans despite extremely violent attacks, failed to make the slightest headway before Rheims, and bombarded the cathedral all day.

The general position of the left wing is unchanged. In the centre we have advanced on western Argonne. There is nothing new on the right wing.

The Big Battle.

Sept. 18, 6.50 p.m.

A Paris communique states that the battle continues from the Oise to Woëvre without an important change at any point, but on the heights to the north of the Aisne we have made slight progress in some places.

Three counter-attacks by the Germans against the British were unsuccessful.

We repulsed three determined night counter-attacks from Craonne to Rheims.

The enemy is vainly endeavouring to take the offensive against Rheims.

In the centre the enemy, entrenched in strong positions, has adopted purely defensive tactics.

The situation to the east of Argonne and in Woëvre is unchanged.

The enemy occupies defensive positions in Lorraine and the Vosges, near the frontier.

Prince of Wales Volunteers for Active Service.

Sept. 19, 8.40 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that the Prince of Wales, approached Earl Kitchener, saying that he urgently desired to proceed to the front. As His Highness has not completed his military training, Earl Kitchener submitted to His Majesty that it is undesirable that the Prince of Wales should, at present, proceed on active service.

The Most Important Battle.

Sept. 19, 3.15 a.m.

In Paris, the consensus of opinion is that the Battle of the Aisne is the most important since the beginning of the war. It is not a rearguard action, but a supreme encounter closing the era of big operations on French soil.

It can be realised that the Allies' gains will necessarily be slow owing to the enormous strength of the German positions.

Final success will probably be achieved by threatening German communications.

Destruction of Termonde.

Sept. 19, 3.45 a.m.

It is reported from Antwerp that the Germans on Sept. 17 completed the destruction of Termonde by a third bombardment. The church is still standing though the tower is damaged; the hospital has been partially spared though all the other buildings are in ruins.

Mr. Asquith at Edinburgh.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Edinburgh, said:—Louvain, Malines and Termonde would henceforward be names branded on the brow of German culture. The full accomplishment of our task will certainly take months, possibly years, but nothing short of its full accomplishment is worthy of our traditions or will satisfy our resolve.

A Lull in the Battle.

September 19, 5.15 a.m.

A Paris official communique issued at eleven o'clock last evening says there has been no change in the situation as a whole except that we continue our progress on the left, and that there is a slight lull in the battle.

Russians Arrest German Offensive.

A statement issued at Petrograd reports that General Rennenkampf has definitely arrested the German offensive in East Prussia. The Germans are falling back in several places. The Russians are continuing the pursuit of the Austrians and are approaching Jaroslav, and Przemyśl.

Attempt on French Communications.

The Dieppe correspondent of the Daily Mail reports that a party of Germans in motor cars, and dressed as French officers, tried to destroy the railway bridge at Oisiel, near Reims, and so cut the communication between Paris and the Coast. They were captured.

Peace Talk Ridiculed.

The English papers ridicule the talk of peace.

## TELEGRAMS.

### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

#### CONDENSED.

The weather at the front is very bad.

The Press Bureau states that there is no change in the situation.

Counter-attacks delivered by the enemy have been easily repulsed, with heavy loss to the enemy.

It is officially announced that the general situation on the River Aisne is favourable to the Allies.

The general position of the left wing is unchanged. In the centre we have advanced on western Argonne. There is nothing new on the right wing.

Mr. Lloyd George addressed Welshmen at a Queen's Hall recruiting meeting, at which all parties were represented on the platform.

President Wilson has virtually abandoned his peace endeavours and now awaits a definite expression from one of the belligerents.

The Press Bureau announces that the Admiralty have received a cable from Australia reporting the loss of Submarine A.E. 1. No details are yet to hand.

The German Ambassador at Washington states that Germany is willing to call the war a draw and make peace on the basis that Germany in Europe should not be dismembered.

After serious fighting on the plateau of Craonne, the Germans despite extremely violent attacks, failed to make the slightest headway before Rheims, and bombarded the cathedral all day.

#### NEWS.

Sixty Scouts of the local troop paraded yesterday.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

The second of two articles on Germany's war plans appears on page 4.

General news and an article on spies arrested in England appear on page 3.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Log Book on page 6, and Commercial News on page 9.

### DON'T FORGET.

#### TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

#### TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Wednesday, September 23.

Swearing-in Parade at St. Joseph's College—5.30 p.m.

Saturday, September 26.

Douglas Steamship Co.—Ordinary general meeting—noon.

Band Night, Peak Club—9.15 p.m.

Monday, September 28.

Sale of Crown Land, P.W.D.—3 p.m.

Saturday, October 3.

Hongkong Hotel Co. Ltd., extraordinary General Meeting—noon.

Saturday, October 10.

Amateur Boxing Tournament at City Hall.



## NOTICES

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "The Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 2nd October, 1913.

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**OUR  
CONTEMPORARIES.**

South China Morning Post.

**Aircraft in War.**  
One outstanding feature of the war of the nations is the absolute failure so far of Germany's air fleet to strike a blow. The few Zeppelins that have ventured out have been promptly brought down, one of them being captured intact by the Russians and its crew made prisoners of war. Speculation is now rife as to where Germany's remaining aerial doughts are and what they may be doing. One supposition is that the giant Zeppelins are concentrated for attack on the British fleet in the North Sea. If this is the case it is surprising that given so many opportunities during the last six weeks, they have neither been seen nor heard. It is possible, however, that Germany may be playing "fox" and reserving the air fleet to clear the way for the eventual emergence of her sea squadrons from the Kiel canal.

China Mail

**The War.**

Many things point to the fact that the Germans really believed that not only were the French "decadent" but that the British had lost their old virility and had sunk into slothful ease, shunning martial duties and reluctant to undertake such exploits. Comparison between their numerical superiority over that of our own caused them to esteem our Army but lightly. Where they have erred deplorably is in the belief that the old martial spirit is extinct. To-day it is as vigorous as of yore, as is evident by the splendid manner in which tens of thousands of men have rushed to join the colours. Only a little training is required to convert such men into the best fighting material, and then the British Army, aided by the loyal Imperial contingents, will unquestionably be numerically worthy of the Empire as it will also be to bear numerical comparison with the vast Continental armies. In the words of Lord Kitchener "To-day there is ground for quiet confidence, but we must most strenuously develop our army to bring this mighty struggle to a successful issue."

Daily Press.

**The Talk of Peace.**

Most people by this time are convinced that it will be vain to hope for an early termination of hostilities. If the German Chancellor has "talked of peace" with the United States Ambassador at Berlin, he has evidently not talked of it as a suppliant. What has happened is obvious. The President of the United States had evidently instructed his Ambassadors in the Capitals of the belligerent countries to sound the respective Governments on the question of mediation. We take the meaning of the first Washington telegram which appears in another part of to-day's issue to be that when the United States Ambassador at Berlin approached the German Chancellor on the subject, Dr. Bethman-Hollweg said in effect: "Germany's enemies have made a compact in regard to peace conditions. You must go to them for peace proposals; we have none to make." The fact of the matter is that it is premature to discuss the nature of the peace proposals.

**The Long Vacation.**

It is notified that the Offices of the Supreme Court will be open daily during the Long Vacation, except upon Public Holidays, from 10 o'clock in the forenoon until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, subject, however, to the provisions of Section 5 of the Supreme Court (Vacation) Ordinance, 1898; so far as it relates to the Criminal Sessions from the 20th day of September, 1915, until the 17th day of October, 1914, (both days inclusive).

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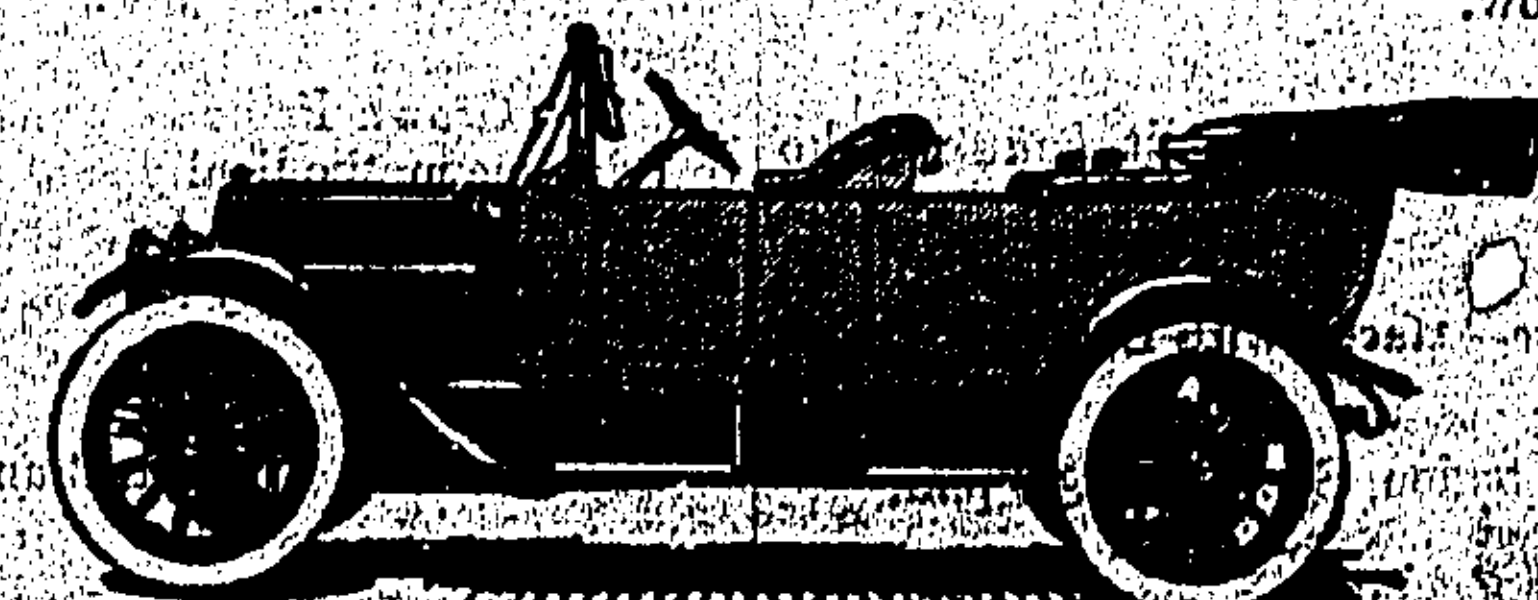
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## GENERAL NEWS.

**Detection of Gas in Mines.**  
An appliance devised by Mr. Alfred Williams for indicating the presence of fire-damp in collieries consists of an oblong box containing a galvanometer, the needle of which, moving over a graduated scale, can be seen through a slit in the top. A capboard in the box contains the "torch" and connecting leads when not in use. The "torch" is a wooden cylinder, having at one end a chamber in which are a pair of differential thermo-electrical junctions in series in the circuit of the galvanometer. So long as these two junctions remain at the same temperature, whether warm or cold, their actions are in balance, and the needle of the galvanometer rests at zero. Surrounding each of these two junctions is a small bead of a porous material, resembling compressed pumice stone, and one of these beads is impregnated with platinum black. The chamber at the end of the "torch" is protected by a perforated brass cap and wire gauze. When the chamber end of the "torch" is held in any atmosphere containing fire-damp the impregnated bead rises in temperature, owing to the catalytic action of the platinum black, and a thermo-electric current is generated in the circuit and moves the needle of the galvanometer, thereby indicating the presence and amount of fire-damp. The platinum black is warmed and thus rendered sufficiently sensitive by means of a separate constant current carried round the impregnated bead through a loop of fine platinum wire.

Lord Zouche.

Lord Zouche has died suddenly in London. Lord Zouche, who completed his 63rd year a few weeks before, succeeded his father forty-one years ago, being the fifteenth holder of a title that was created in 1308. As an officer of Yeomanry he served in the South African War. In 1875 Lord Zouche was married, but obtained a divorce in the following year. He had no children, and the title passed to his only sister, the Hon. Dorothea Curzon. The family seat is at Parham, near Pulborough, Sussex.

Sex Education for Boys.

In their evidence before the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases, the headmasters of Eton and Harrow stated that they considered that the ideal was that boys should be instructed in matters relating to sex by their parents, but their experience showed that method was not likely at the present moment to be successful to the extent that was desirable. In their opinion instruction at school should be given with much caution, and it should be the special responsibility of the headmaster to give it or to see that it was given. A propaganda based solely on hygienic principles, they added, would not bring in the chivalrous appeal which was necessary and was not likely to succeed. At the same time hard exercise, hard work, wholesome society, and moderation in diet and drinking were of great use as safeguards against indulgence.

Drought in the Philippines.

Says the *Cable News American* of September 15:—While Manila and vicinity have been flooded and drenched during the past fortnight, the people of Paracale, on the east coast of Luzon, have been praying for rain, and dredging operations in the placer district have been impeded by reason of the dry conditions prevalent there, according to Mr. Joseph V. Lafferty, one of the veteran mining men of that district, who arrived here on Monday. Mr. Lafferty, who is a guest at the Hotel de France, made the trip from Paracale in company with Mr. Charles W. Carson, in less than 15 hours actual travelling, they having left that town on a steamer and arrived on Sunday evening. The trip across Luzon via Lucena was made in an automobile in six hours. Mr. Lafferty reports conditions moving along nicely in the mining country, with the exception of the drought. A new dredge, now the property of an Australian company, will be added to the fleet in a short while.

## NOTICE

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SPIES ARRESTED IN  
ENGLAND.Stringent Act Passed in a Few  
Hours.

London, Aug. 6.  
Many arrests for alleged espionage were made in London and provincial towns yesterday, the accused persons in most cases being of German nationality.

Mr. McKenna, in the House of Commons, brought in a Bill to enable the King to impose restrictions on aliens. The main object of the Bill, he observed, was to restrain the movements of undesirable aliens and especially to remove or detain spies.

Information in possession of the Government proved that acts of espionage had been frequent in recent years, and many spies had been caught and dealt with by the police. Within the last 24 hours no less than 21 spies or suspected spies had been arrested at various places all over the country, chiefly in important naval and military centres. Some of them had been well known to the authorities as spies.

The arrangements contemplated by this Bill had been designed with a view to causing as little inconvenience as possible to alien friends, while at the same time securing effective control over dangerous alien enemies.

The Bill was read a second time. Mr. Holt (L. Hoxham) asked whether the Bill made different regulations as regarded the aliens of different nationalities. If that should be the special responsibility of the headmaster to give it or to see that it was given. A propaganda based solely on hygienic principles, they added, would not bring in the chivalrous appeal which was necessary and was not likely to succeed. At the same time hard exercise, hard work, wholesome society, and moderation in diet and drinking were of great use as safeguards against indulgence.

Mr. McKenna replied that alien enemies against whom there was no reason for supposing that they were engaged in secret operations against this country would be subjected to nothing further than registration and to a provision that they would not live in prohibited areas.

Mr. Ronald McNeill (U. St. Augustine's) asked whether any power was taken in the Bill to shoot spies, and if not why not?

Mr. McKenna said that would hardly come under the purposes of the Bill. The powers of the Bill were confined to the period in which a state of war existed.

Later the Bill passed through all the stages in the House of Lords, and received the Royal Assent.

Under the Act an Order in Council has been made for the purpose of restricting the movements of "alien enemies" from, to, and in the United Kingdom. After the 10th inst. "alien en-

emies" will not be allowed to leave the United Kingdom at any port without special permit. Until that date they may leave by the following ports: Aberdeen, Bristol, Dundee, Holyhead, West Hartlepool, Liverpool, Hull, Greenock, London, Dublin, Folkestone, Rosslare, Falmouth. After to-day "alien enemies" will not be allowed to land in the United Kingdom except with special permits.

Isle of Wight Spies.  
Arrests for alleged espionage were made at the following provincial towns:

|                 |            |
|-----------------|------------|
| Dover.          | Birrow.    |
| Penarth.        | Sheerness. |
| Falmouth.       | Swansea.   |
| Portsmouth.     | Cardiff.   |
| Walton-on-Naze. |            |

The military authorities announce that there are a number of spies in the Isle of Wight, and warn the public against the risk of being shot if they go near defences or military posts after dark. One man with plans on him, who was arrested in a field near Parkhurst Barracks, Isle of Wight, proved to be a land valuation officer.

Frederick James Ireland was remanded at Swansea, charged with having notes in his possession calculated to be of service to an enemy. It is stated that Ireland was formerly in the British Navy.

Frederick William Fowler, a Penarth tradesman, was arrested and charged with conspiracy under the Official Secrets Act.

There was much excitement at Woodford Green over the arrest of a well-known German resident named Schaffer. He is, apparently, a well-to-do man. He is married, with three children. Several boxes of documents were seized by the police.

Well-to-do Germans Charged  
With Espionage.

Between three and five o'clock in the afternoon the Metropolitan Police effected the arrest of several Germans resident in the City on various charges of espionage. The authorities regard all the arrests as of the greatest importance, inasmuch as several of the men are people of high standing. One of them is said to be a German baron. A motor-car and a number of important documents have been seized. Some of the prisoners will be brought before the magistrate at Bow-street to-day (Aug. 7); others, who were arrested within the City police area, will be brought up at the Mansion House Police Court.

Two men who were found on the railway line near Cannon-street Station, were taken into custody.

## Memoranda Seized.

As a result of a raid by Scotland Yard officers on Tuesday night, four men—three of them German subjects and one who described himself as an "Englishman"—were yesterday remanded in custody by the Bow-street magistrate on charges of espionage. The prisoners were: Karl Gustave Ernst, aged 42, British subject, hairdresser, 402a, Caledonian-road, N.; August Klender, aged 44,

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AH FONG

PHOTOGRAPHER, 31, QUEEN'S ROAD.

German subject, hairdresser, 17, Commercial-street, White-chapel.

Friedrich Diederichs aged 42, German subject, naval pensioner, Kenilworth Hotel, Great Russell-street.

Adolph Schneider, aged 25, German subject, bookkeeper, 34, Thurlow Park Road, West Dulwich.

In the case against Klender, Chief Inspector Gough stated that when told of the charge the prisoner became very faint, and practically collapsed. He made no statement. A quantity of papers and other articles were taken possession of. At Bow-street the prisoner made a statement, which was taken down in writing and signed. The witness added that he did not propose to read the statement at present.

In the case of Diederichs, Detective Inspector Heldon gave evidence of the arrest at the Kenilworth Hotel, Great Russell-street. He told prisoner that he would be arrested for offences against the Official Secrets Act 1911. Prisoner replied, "I have done nothing. I am not an officer now." The witness said, "Of what were you an officer?" and the prisoner replied, "I was a commander in the German Navy, but am now pensioned." Two bags containing memoranda and other property were found.

Detective Inspector Baroh stated that when the charge was explained to Schneider the man immediately fainted, and a doctor was sent for. When he was able to speak he said, "I cannot understand this." A quantity of memoranda and correspondence was seized.

London University Reform.—The Education Committee of the London County Council have adopted a report from the Higher Education Committee dealing with the recommendations of Lord Haldane's Commission. The sub-committee recommended that the County Council should approve generally the proposal of the Commission, and should express the opinion that no scheme for the reorganization of the University would be satisfactory which did not provide that the Senate should have full and effective control, both educational and financial, over the work in the constituent colleges. They welcomed the proposal that the Birkbeck College should become a constituent college for evening students, but were of opinion that, owing to the size of London, the establishment of a small number of schools for evening university education was also desirable.

The Council was further recommended to intimate that it was not prepared to transfer the land and buildings of the London Day Training College to the University, but was prepared on certain conditions to transfer the management, provided that the scheme for the reconstruction of the University was satisfactory to the Council. These resolutions were subject to the condition that "in the present financial circumstances the Council cannot undertake to incur additional expenditure on university education in London."

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## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1914.

### THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC.

Probably no revolution in the world's history has been received with more disfavour by the people at large than that of Portugal. Visitors to the country, no matter what their nationality or political and religious creeds, all appear to unite in telling us that by far the majority of the inhabitants are still as strongly opposed as ever to the ruling power, and that whatever tyranny the Royal House may have been guilty of amounted to nothing when compared with that of the Republican authorities. One of the latest of these returned visitors, the Rev. J. T. Roche, has been recounting some of his observations and experiences in an American journal; and, to judge from his story, it would appear that the Carbanari, about whom the *Telegraph* has once or twice had some remarks to make, are as powerful and dominating as ever. One point made by the writer, which will probably be new to many of our non-Portuguese readers, is that this secret society, which brought about the Revolution, is numerically quite small. He says: "Even at the present hour the entire membership does not exceed a few thousand, but its organisation and discipline give it complete control of the political situation. The Carbanari are, in effect, the real governors."

Again, the writer does not hesitate to give a somewhat startling definition of the Revolution; viz: "The direct result of a monarchical attempt to purify official life." That the enemies of the murdered king were made such by his efforts to abolish political corruption has often been hinted by opponents of the Republic, but we doubt if the matter has hitherto been put as baldly as this—at any rate by an entirely disinterested person. The article proceeds to attack the Government roundly for its persistence in banishing freedom of speech and of religious thought. "There is a strict censorship over newspaper utterances. To criticise the Government publicly, or even privately, involves the risk of being hustled off to jail and of being kept there until the authorities are ready to let the offender go." What the Rev. J. T. Roche has to say as to persecution for religious opinions in present-day Portugal barely calls for notice or comment, because little of it is new to our readers, if we except his statement that President Arrigo remarked, some time ago, that the time had come when "statues should be erected to the devil, as a recognition of the fact that he was the first revolutionary." The idea at least has novelty about it.

Statements reach us, from time to time, of the wasteful and expensive manner in which the new Government goes to work, and also of its entire failure to fulfil its promises as to the education of the people; but apparently the article in question makes no attempt to cover this particular ground. We have always been opposed to criticising a new movement before it has had ample time to show the world what it is worth; but we sometimes think that the Government of Portugal, having had full opportunity now in which to correct the alleged errors of the monarchy, has as yet performed very little on which it can be congratulated.

### Canton Coal.

A correspondent to a Northern contemporary, writing from Canton, says that money is being spent on the development of coal mines in the Canton district. That is quite good news. There is, we believe, plenty of coal in the province, and if it is worked along right lines, the development of the coal industry should go a long way toward advancing the commercial activity of Canton and district. Given coal in any country, cheaply and scientifically worked, other industries are bound to follow. For centuries, of course, small pits have been sunk and efforts made to get at coal, but these have done no more than merely scratch the great beds of coal which are said to be ready for opening. Even now only some fifteen hundred tons are brought to the surface every month. In one large, well-planned mine, as much as that could be taken out in a day, if the seams of coal are anything like what they are said to be. Dry Air Drying Operations.

Some correspondence appears in the *Shanghai Municipal Gazette* with reference to an installation at the Victoria Nursing Home for the improvement of the climatic conditions at the operating theatre there. This is a new apparatus which provides dry air during the hot weather, and, if it prove successful, it will be a matter of importance not only to Shanghai but also to Hongkong. In an operating theatre, of course, windows and doors must be closed to prevent the ingress of insects and dust, and the air of such a theatre usually becomes very discomforting during the hot weather. It is a fact that surgeons are not altogether keen on operating during the summer months, if an operation can be avoided, and this is no doubt largely due to the circumstance that the humidity in the operating theatre cannot, in serious cases, be good for the patient and (we should assume) does not give the surgeon himself a really good chance. An apparatus which would dry the air would be a God-send in the Far East.

Macao continues to offer a better education to boys than it seems to be in the power of Hongkong to do. We have just received the new prospectus of St. Joseph's College, in that Colony—an institution of which we once before had occasion to write. St. Joseph's has a record of two hundred and fifty years behind it, and seems determined to live up to its reputation. A charge sometimes thrown up against schools carried on by the clergy is that they are old-fashioned in their methods. This could certainly not be made to apply to St. Joseph's, whose commercial side has been entirely remodelled by an English master who is a trained teacher as well as a graduate of a Home university. The commercial course includes English, arithmetic, general and commercial correspondence; the course occupies four years, but from what we can see, it is not entered upon until a boy has had some years of thorough grounding in general subjects.

Sound Minds in Sound Bodies. Having passed through the preparatory course students can choose between the commercial and theological courses, the latter being under the control of experienced professors. With regard to recreation, every facility is given for making the boys physically healthy. Not only are the usual school sports encouraged in every way, but, in addition, the lads are encouraged to take frequent walks round Macao and its neighbourhood, as well as boating excursions to the adjacent islands. Theatrical displays are given from time to time, once a week there is a cinematograph exhibition in the college theatre, and every year an educational trip is made to Hongkong, where students remain for a few days, visiting all the points of interest. In short the college is as good as it can be. Nevertheless, we think some light ought to be thrown on the following paragraph from the school prospectus: "In this course besides the subjects shown in the previous list which are all taught in the English language, French, Physics and Chemistry attend any class are included and the pupils may in the preparatory course provided the hour is suitable."

### DAY BY DAY.

WAR, WAR IS STILL THE CRY  
"WAR EVEN TO THE KNIFE."  
Byron.

The Weather.  
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 80; rain.  
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 74; rain.

The Mails.  
Siberian Mail.—Due per a.s. Kashima Maru to-day.  
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Tean to-morrow at 3 p.m.  
Canadian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Awa Maru to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Count the Columns.  
On Saturday the *Telegraph* published 43 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 34 published.

The Dollar.  
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 9.7-16d.

A Decent Drink.  
Sixty dollars' worth of wine has been stolen from the shop of a wine and spirit merchant, 53, Queen's Road Central.

Health Return.  
Five cases of plague were notified last week, all Chinese and all fatal. There was one death from enteric fever out of three cases.

Fell from a Ladder.  
With a fractured skull owing to a fall from a ladder in Wing Sing Street, a Chinese girl has been removed to the hospital.

Japanese Sent to Hospital.  
A Japanese named S. Nakao, fell from the first floor of a house in Sampson Street, and sustained such injuries as necessitated his removal to the hospital.

The Wayward Fok.  
A Chinese pork dealer has suffered the loss of recent profits owing to the wayward tendency of a foki who cleared off with \$147.

Stole a Spade.  
For stealing a spade from a contractor's yard at Yau-mai a Chinese, this morning, at the Police Court was sent to prison for fourteen days and four hours' stocks.

A Mean Theft.  
Li Po, charged with stealing a gold bangle from a little child in Shelley Street, was sent to prison for three months and ordered to receive twelve strokes of the birch.

Sent to the Hospital.  
Two Chinese, before clearing out of town, are alleged to have inflicted injuries on a fellow countryman which called for the latter's conveyance to the hospital.

Oh that Fok!  
According to the police report, a foki employed by a shopkeeper, 125, Balkeley Street, has perpetrated a mean trick on his employer. He cleared off with \$130 handed to him to pay for goods bought.

How did it happen?  
Despite the fact that the counter of Chan Ying's shop in Bonham Strand forms the bed of some of the staff, a person has managed to steal no less a sum than \$173.80 without being detected. Anyhow, that is the report made to the police.

Bijou Theatre.  
There was a very full house at the Bijou Theatre last night, when the unusually long and interesting film "Atlantis" was screened. The Gibson Girls, always popular here, gave two excellent turns. In the first half they sang "The Uddle" and "Banjos Ringing" and, in the second, "On the River" and "Won't you take me?" these and the accompanying dances met with terrific applause and encores. Hongkong evidently likes the Gibson Girls and appreciates their cleverness.

### FOUND HANGING.

Death of Naval Yard Storekeeper.

The police report that the body of John Foster, aged 40 years, a storekeeper in the Naval Ordnance Department, and residing at 1, Percival Street has been found hanging from the neck of a rafter in the bathroom at the address mentioned. The police are making inquiries into the matter.

### NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

"CALL IT A DRAW."

An Astonishing Story from Washington.

It is just possible that someone in Washington, with a perverted sense of humour, has set abroad the story that Germany is willing to make peace. Quiet and unbelievable stories have emanated from Washington before; there, it would seem, they care less for news than for the merely new. If the statement is true, it will surely go down to history as one of the most astonishing suggestions ever made seriously. The German Ambassador says that Germany is willing to call the war a draw and make peace on the basis that Germany in Europe should not be dismembered. No doubt sheer magnanimity makes Germany refrain from asking that a win should be declared for her and that she should be given a big slice of French and Russian territory. The effrontery of the suggestion will leave the rest of the world undecided whether to be angry or merely amused. There is as fine a sporting flavour about the proposal as though a football team, ten goals down, should ask for a game, more than half way through, to be given as a draw.

An Improbable Story.  
What makes the story most look like one manufactured is that the draw is to be called and peace made "on the basis that Germany in Europe should not be dismembered." We doubt whether any German Ambassador would thus early discuss the possible dismemberment of Germany, because that is to give the whole game away and to expose to the world Germany's fears that the war is to work out along quite other lines than those anticipated. If the German Ambassador at Washington has actually made the statement attributed to him, he has done something to give the Allies' troops more heart than ever. Mention of a draw to them now is a sure way of urging them on to make stronger efforts than before. They, like the Governments which have sent them to fight a common enemy, are determined to see this thing through and a draw will not be called now or later. This is to be a win and a convincing one, cost what it may.

The Big Battle.  
The result of the big battle now in progress will mean much to both sides. If the Allies can repeat their former victory the Germans are not again likely to set up so stubborn a defence. Two smashing defeats in succession would take the heart out of the finest of troops. The Allies have this to give them heart, that only the other day they completed a defeat of the enemy which proved them superior at all points and in which the enemy suffered heavy loss alike in men and guns. The consciousness of that defeat, too, is bound to weigh with the Germans, but it may not weigh just yet. The point is that, for a time, they will fight with the desperate courage of men who seek to win back lost laurels and they are certain to lose heavily and put up a strong defence before they give way. Immediately they break, however, the moral effect of that previous defeat will be felt, and they will give way all the more quickly because of it. But they have first to be driven from their strong defences.

A Great Guiding Force.  
In "The Tragedy of the Korosko" Sir Arthur Conan Doyle puts into the mouth of one of his characters some words which are worth quoting at this time. "I think that behind national interests and diplomacy there lies a great guiding force—a Providence in fact—which is for ever getting the best out of each nation and using it for the good of the whole. When a nation ceases to respond, it is time that she went into hospital for a few centuries, like Spain or Greece—the virtue has gone out of her. A man or nation is not placed upon this earth to do merely what is pleasant and what is profitable. It is often called upon to carry out what is unpleasant and unprofitable, but if it is obviously right it is more skirting not to undertake it." Those words clearly fit the present situation.

### GERMANY'S WAR PLANS.

FORETOLD BY A GERMAN GENERAL.

The Campaign on Land.

General von Bernhardt quite realises that if Germany's task is difficult at sea, there is also great danger for her on land. She is, he points out, hemmed in between France and Russia, he recognises the likelihood of England lending the other nations a hand (though he did not in his book anticipate that a British expeditionary force would be landed so readily as has proved the case) and he sees that help can be expected only from Austria. But even her loyalty, he admits, will be fatally weakened by reason of the fact that so large a proportion of the population are Slavs. The fact that he was alive to Austria's real weakness, in a racial war, should not be overlooked. Yet, in spite of all these dangers, Germany must not shrink from her task. This is what he says (writing two years ago):—

Since the struggle is, as appears on a thorough investigation of the international question, necessary and inevitable, we must fight it out, cost what it may.

Frankly Cynical.  
So he advises swift and smashing blows on land. Again he says:—

There is no standing still in the world's history. All is growth and development. It is obviously impossible to keep things in the status quo, as diplomacy has so often attempted. No true statesman will ever seriously count on such a possibility; he will only make the outward and temporary maintenance of existing conditions a duty when he wishes to gain time and deceive an opponent or when he cannot see what is the trend of events. He will use such diplomatic means only as, inferior tools; in reality he will only reckon with actual forces and with the powers of a continuous development.

Nothing more frankly cynical has been set down thus bluntly within the last generation. Peace, he says, in effect, must not be regarded as a permanent possibility. It is merely a temporary thing, to be employed for the strengthening of the forces of war. For war, not peace, is the real thing and by means of it nations progress. When he speaks of growth and development, no doubt he has in mind mainly the growth and development of his native country, but apparently he forgets that, while there is no standing still, a nation may go backward through taking a false step. He should appreciate that point before the end of the present war.

The French Army.

He has this to say of the French army. It lacks the subordination under a single commander which characterises the German army; the tenacious strength of the German race, and the esprit de corps of the officers. France, too, has not those natural reserves available which would allow us almost to double our forces.

In almost every particular there he is wrong, but he was only voicing the popular view amongst German army officers who must by now be ready to revise their opinions. He was nearer the mark here:—

But if the French succeed in making a large African army available for a European theatre, the estimate of strength of the French army as compared with ours will be quite different. This possibility must be borne in mind, for according to the whole previous development of affairs, we may safely assume that France will leave no stone unturned to acquire, if only for a time, a military superiority over Germany. She knows well that she cannot reach her political goal except by a complete defeat of her Eastern neighbour, and that such a result can only be obtained by the exercise of extraordinary efforts.

Most emphatically, this man anticipated, with great accuracy, the trend of events to-day. He recognised the dangers which Germany had to face when she

### STOLEN FLOWER-POTS.

A Defendant who was Very Fra.

This morning at the Police Court, before Mr. C. D. Molbourne, two Chinese were charged with the theft of two china flower-pots from outside the residence of Mr. Ng Hon-tan on Saturday afternoon. The value of the goods was \$18.

Mr. Ng Hon-tan identified the pots, produced in court, as his property and said that he missed them on Saturday afternoon between one and four o'clock. The next time he saw them was at a garden at West Point.

A gardener at West Point said that the prisoners came to his garden on Saturday afternoon and offered the two pots for sale. He asked them if they came by them honestly and they said that they did, having given between two and three dollars for the two. Witness offered \$2.75 for them and at this price the bargain was closed. The next morning they came with a third pot but before they could sell it to him, they were arrested by the police.

The owner of the third pot appeared in court and said it had also been stolen from him on Saturday afternoon. It was worth five dollars.

A previous conviction was put in against each of the prisoners.

The second prisoner when asked by the Magistrate whether he remembered being sent to prison on a previous occasion for fifteen days said:—It was more than fifteen days. I have been in prison for a hundred days. They were each sent to gaol for three months with four hours in the stocks.

### SANITARY BOARD.

The following are the orders of the day, for the meeting of the Sanitary Board to be held on September 22 at 3.45 p.m.

1.—Mr. P. W. Goldring pursuant to notice will move:— "That the members of this Board do respectfully submit to His Excellency the Governor and to the Military Authorities that all employees of the Board serving either in the Hongkong Volunteers or the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve be afforded special facilities to allow them to attend to their duties properly having regard to the vital importance of keeping the Colony in a sanitary condition at the present time."

2. Minute by the President of the Sanitary Board on Mr. Goldring's motion reinspection of private lanes.

3. Minute by the President of the Sanitary Board relative to the Praya East Market limits.

4. Correspondence relative to the erection of a public latrine in Tsim Sha Tsui.

5. List of legal proceedings taken by this Department against persons for breaches of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance (No. 1 of 1903) for the month of August, 1914.

6. Limowashing return for the fortnight ending 1st September, 1914.

7. Mortality return for Hongkong for the week ending 30th August and for the month ending 31st August, 1914.

8. Mortality return for Macao for the weeks ending 30th August and 6th September, 1914.

9. Rat return for the weeks ending 5th and 12th September, 1914.

Commissions to Ceylon Planters.

The War Office is granting thirty commissions, as second lieutenants, in the new Army, 20 members of the Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps and the others to the Ceylon Mounted Rifles, all at home. Lieut.-Col. Bidolph himself is given a commission as Major of the Eighth Battalion Rifle Brigade.

went to war, and he suggested for her exactly the line of action she has followed. She had, he said, to take the offensive and act swiftly. Great masses of troops were to be massed on point after point so that the enemy should be speedily crushed. This has been tried, without success, but the fact that the plan has failed does not alter the fact that General von Bernhardt knew what he was writing of two years ago.



## WAR ITEMS.

## Reservists' Places.

London, Aug. 7.  
Up to four o'clock 1,821 commercial houses had signed a notice to their employees offering them all possible facilities to serve, and 183 firms in the City alone have signed an undertaking to pay to the members of their staffs who have been called out for mobilisation and active service the difference between the Government pay and their warehouse salaries and to find places for them on the expiration of their service.

Sir Jesse Boot, the managing director of Boots, the chemists, has arranged to pay half-salaries to the married men of his staff called for service, and both for married and single alike their places will be kept open. From the Nottingham warehouses alone of Boots over 120 men have been called out.

The South Metropolitan Gas Co. will keep open the places of its 800 employees who are reservists, and will make provision for their wives and children. The Junior Army and Navy Stores will do likewise.

A special meeting of the Marylebone Council will be held this evening to consider the question of the continuance of the payment of salaries and wages to employees of the Council called out for service.

## Hall of Lead.

Brussels, Aug. 7.  
Graphic accounts continue to be received here of the fighting near Liege.

At half-past eleven in the morning the German forces attacked Fort Barillon, to the north-east of Liege, under the cover of their artillery. The invaders crept up to the fort, but at a given signal the Belgians let loose a perfect hail of lead upon the Germans, among whom terrible havoc was wrought by the machine guns. The ground around the fort is described as resembling a shambles.

Meanwhile Fort Chaudfontaine bombarded the enemy. Some of the Germans took refuge in a chateau, which the Belgian artillery reduced in a short time to a mass of smoking ruins.

The enemy retired all along the line, and a Belgian shell which fell right in the middle of one column caused heavy losses.

One newspaper says that the Germans abandoned seventeen machine guns. One squadron of Belgian Lanciers, it is reported, was completely wiped out, after killing 150 Uhlans in a desperate encounter, the captain dying at the head of his men.

A newspaper states that the Zeppelin airship, which was on its way to Liege, was struck by a shell fired from one of the forts near Battice, and crashed to the ground near the frontier.

A force of between twenty and twenty-five thousand Germans passed through Manhay (Luxemburg) yesterday morning between seven and eight o'clock, marching in the direction of Aywaille.

—Reuter.

Admiral von Tirpitz's Son.  
London, Aug. 31st.  
Mr. Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, has notified Admiral von Tirpitz, the German Navy Minister, through the American Ambassador in Berlin, that the son of the Admiral was picked up unhurt by the British warships in the battle off Heligoland on August 28th, and has since been a prisoner of war.—*Nichi Nichi*.

University Volunteers.

London, August 11.  
Six hundred members of the Cambridge University Officers' Corps, including 20 "blues," have applied for commissions in the special reserve and the Territorials.

The Government has recognised the boy scouts as a non-military body for public service.

A conference of London business men decided to organise a fifth line of defence, utilising the spare time of Londoners to learn the rudiments of drill and the use of arms on the principle of the Irish volunteers.

Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has given Nuneham Park, Oxford, as a convalescent hospital and connecting base hospital for wounded soldiers.—*New Zealand Herald*.

## LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

## GERMANS SPRING A SURPRISE.

British Steamers Sunk in Eastern Waters.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph".]

Sept. 20, 10.40 p.m.

The Press Bureau states that the German cruiser Emden, from the China Station, suddenly appeared in the Bay of Bengal on September 10 and captured six British steamers, two of which were sunk. The sixth was sent to Calcutta with the crews.

## TELEGRAMS.

## SHACKLETON EXPEDITION.

LEAVES LONDON.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph".]

London, Received Sept. 19.

Sir Ernest Shackleton has left London for the South Pole, the Aurora section going to Tasmania for the Ross Sea; the other section, including Sir Ernest Shackleton, going to South America for the Weddell Sea, is to join the Endurance at Buenos Aires. They received cordial farewells.

## Germany not Ready.

London, Aug. 11.

Evidence of the unpreparedness of the German attack is accumulating. German prisoners in Belgium state that the new boots served out to the troops at their feet to pieces, in consequence of the high heavy boots being unsuitable for quick marching.

French doctors state that the French bullets are causing much more serious wounds than those of the Germans.

Many stories are circulating of German cruelties to non-combatants, but apparently they have little basis in fact, though illegal executions of French subjects have taken place.

French troops have taken seven of the most notable citizens of Montreux-vieux as hostages.

—*New Zealand Herald*.

Supposed Spies.

Berlin, Aug. 5.

The newspapers publish numerous reports concerning the arrest of supposed Russian spies. Various attempted outrages are also chronicled, among them an alleged attempt at the Palace of the Crown Prince in Potsdam. It is impossible to obtain confirmation of these statements.

Among the persons said to have been arrested on suspicion of espionage are two Russians, one of whom was attired in the uniform of a nurse and the other as an officer of the German navy. It would seem that several efforts have been made at important points to damage the railway lines.

It is reported from Coblenz that 18 Alsations have been arrested and taken as prisoners to Metz.—*Central News*.

Well-known Tenor's Exciting Experience.

One of those who took part in the rush from Berlin was Mr. Haigh Jackson, the well-known Covent Garden tenor, and an exciting time he had getting out of the German capital with his wife and twin baby girls.

He told a *Daily News* representative there were wild scenes at the banks, and no Russian notes would be accepted under any circumstances. English notes were readily accepted. On Sunday the railway stations were besieged, but Mr. Jackson was relieved to learn that trains would run as usual that day to Flushing. Getting on to the train, however, was quite an adventure.

"My wife and I were separated," he said. "My twin girls were with her. I was carried off

my feet. Luckily we managed to get through the window of the train. Eventually, by dint of messages in various languages, we were assured that the four of us were safe, and my wife managed to make a bed of packages in the corridor for the babies.

"Then the cry went up, 'Way for the military.' Crushed as we were, we had to pack still more to let soldiers pass along the corridor.

"At the Dutch frontier we mercifully found a tank of water on the station. We were lined up, and an official examined all passports. On asking if the boats were running from Flushing, we were told it was doubtful. However, there was a boat. There were so many people, mainly without money, that the usual formality of class distinction, on board was dispensed with."

Trains Searched for Spies.  
At Frankfurt and at Cologne, says another traveller, through trains were searched several times for spies, and several arrests were made. At Cologne several Englishmen and Americans were marched off through a curious but not hostile crowd by soldiers with fixed bayonets in order that their identities might be established by the production of passports or otherwise. At all the stations military guards with ball cartridges and fixed bayonets were placed, and at every bridge and tunnel an armed and uniformed guard was to be found. At more important strategic points, such as Coblenz, men in civilian clothes, with slung rifles, guarded the lines at intervals of 100 yards or less. The windows of all carriages were kept closed, and soldiers with rifles stood along the corridor of each carriage.

No anti-English feeling at all appeared to be shown, though Russians were roughly treated. On the contrary, the railway officials showed special courtesy to some of the English refugees.

Ostend Boats Crowded.  
Exciting scenes were witnessed on Dover Pier when the special Ostend boat, Rapide, arrived with 1,000 passengers. They state there is great excitement in Belgium, and the windows of German cafes have been broken at Brussels.

A second Ostend boat, the Marie Henriette, arrived off Dover with about 1,000 passengers, but who was signalled to proceed to Folkestone.

Chinese Spies for Germans.  
Tsinan, Sept. 5.

Several Chinese students in the German College at Tsingtau have volunteered their services as German military spies and are at work.

German Intrigue.  
Mukden, Sept. 4.

Germans at Mukden have started a vigorous campaign for disseminating false reports prejudicial to the Japanese at popular public houses in the city, through the medium of Chinese hooligans.

Neutrality Office for Three Eastern Provinces.  
The headquarters of the Neutrality Office for the three Eastern Provinces is to be located at Mukden and a branch office at Yingkou.

Retreat of German Cavalry.  
Tsinan, Sept. 4.

Special Telegrams from the Manchuria Daily News.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## NOTICE.

We beg to notify our customers that on and after 14th inst. our amended prices (as approved by the Food Committee) will come into force.

All existing price lists are hereby cancelled.

Amended copies can now be had on application.

THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.

SEPTEMBER, 1914.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

HONGKONG TURKISH BATH & TOILET CO., LTD.  
OPENING DAY OCT. 1ST.  
HOT, COLD, MEDICATED, TURKISH  
AND  
ELECTRIC BATHS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

EXPERT MASSEURS,  
EXPERIENCED BARBERS  
AND HAIRDRESSERS.

PERFECT SANITARY, HYGIENIC AND ANTISEPTIC  
ARRANGEMENTS THROUGHOUT, UNDER THE CONTROL OF A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.

THE PUBLIC IS REQUESTED TO CALL AND INSPECT  
THESE BATHS.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Two parties of German cavalry scouts which were on the road leading from Tsingtau to Lichow turned back to Kiamoi on Thursday.

Strategic Plan of Kiaochow Garrison.

Cheloo, Sept. 4.  
The flying force of the Kiaochow Garrison resolved into three detachments, the eastern column being in the direction of Chin-chiakou, the northern column at Kaomi, and the western column on the Lungkou road.

Japanese Torpedo-Destroyer Stranded.

Tokyo, Sept. 4.  
According to an official report from Vice-Admiral Kato, in command of the Second Squadron, the torpedo-destroyer Shiroyay, while engaged in watching the enemy in the teeth of the heavy rain on a dark night, struck a sunken rock.

Her consorts came to her assistance in her effort to dislodge herself, but to no avail. Her crew were obliged to leave her temporarily.

Mechanical Mines outside Kiaochow Bay.  
The number of the mechanical mines laid outside Kiaochow Bay is estimated at 1,000.

But not Gentlemen.  
The following appears in the Straits Times.

Sir,—As a comment on the treatment which the Germans out here have received at the hands of the Government and the British residents, may I be allowed to bring to the notice of your readers the treatment the British passengers on the N.D.L. Derfflinger received at Port Said?

They arrived there on or about August 4 and were told they could be taken no further and must shift for themselves and then after the bar-chits, etc., had been collected the crew refused to get their luggage up out of the hold or baggage room; and as the captain and officers would give no help they had to get it up for themselves. Absolutely no assistance at all was given even to ladies by these true sons of that Fatherland which has laid Louvain in ashes.—Yours, etc., Perak, F.M.S., Sept. 7, 1914.

British Ships at Bangkok.  
During the month of August, while the German steamers were porpoise lying idle, six British steamers new to the port came to Bangkok. These were the Penang and the Selangor, belonging to the Straits Steamship Co., the Hopang and the Cheng Shiong, belonging to Jardine, Matheson and Co., and the Hang Yang and the Shanai, belonging to the China Navigation Co., Ltd. There will probably be a large number arriving during September, says the local *Times* of August 31. The Hang Yang, which arrived on Saturday, has a big general cargo and brought 242 deck passengers. The Penang arrived yesterday with a large transshipment cargo from Singapore, and the Shanai brought kerosene oil yesterday for the Standard Oil Company.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 26th September, 1914, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Salerooms, Duddell Street, a Quantity of Superior Woolen Suit Lengths

Also a Selection of Sundry Sports Goods.

On view from Friday the 25th September.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Major I. E. E. Craster, R.E. to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY, the 28th September 1914 commencing at 2.45 p.m. at his residence, 5 Cameron Villas (No. 59 The Peak).

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—As usual.

On view from Saturday the 26th September.

GEO. P. LAMMERT Auctioneer.

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PYJAMA SUITS

SKILFULLY CUT AND  
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## LADIES' SHOES

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BLACK, BROWN, WHITE

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FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

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The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPERESS OF ASIA" via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.

"EMPERESS OF INDIA," "EMPERESS OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port £65.

"MONTAGUE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China.

Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

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EASTWARD.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals, taking passengers and cargo at current rates.

DAVID SASSOON &amp; CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1914.

Agents.

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| Steamers. | Arrive Hongkong from Australia. | Sail Hongkong for Australia. |
|-----------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| TAIYUAN   | 18th Sept.                      | 22nd Sept.                   |
| CHANGSHA  | 18th Oct.                       | 24th Oct.                    |

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

| Destination.                                                                                    | Subject to Alteration | Steamers.                                                                              | Sailing Date                                                         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said.       |                       | Kashima Maru<br>Capt. Yagi<br>T. 20,000<br>Mishima Maru<br>Capt. Wada<br>T. 16,000     | { WEDNES., 23rd Sept., at 10 a.m.<br>{ WEDNES., 7th Oct., at 10 a.m. |
| VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimidzu and Yokohama. |                       | Awa Maru<br>Capt. T. Hori<br>T. 12,500<br>Shidzuoka Maru<br>Capt. Deguchi<br>T. 12,500 | { TUES., 22nd Sept., at 4 p.m.<br>{ TUES., 6th Oct., at noon.        |
| SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.                       |                       | Tango Maru<br>Capt. Sekino<br>T. 13,500<br>Nikko Maru<br>Capt. Takeda<br>T. 9,300      | { TUES., 29th Sept., a.m.<br>{ WEDNES., 18th Oct.                    |
| CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.                                                       |                       | Kawachi Maru<br>Capt.<br>T. 12,500                                                     | { THURSDAY, 24th Sept.                                               |
| BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.                                                               |                       | Rangoon Maru<br>Capt. Nomura<br>T. 12,500                                              | { WEDNESDAY, 23rd Sept.                                              |
| NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama.                                                                      |                       | Nikko Maru<br>Capt. Takeda<br>T. 9,600                                                 | { SATUR., 26th Sept., at noon.                                       |
| SHANGHAI and Kobe.                                                                              |                       | Atsuta Maru<br>Capt. Irizawa<br>T. 16,000                                              | { TUES., 22nd Sept., at noon.                                        |

† Cargo only.  
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REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

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SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

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|----------------|----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1st class..... | \$135    | Return. \$122 | Return. \$108 | Return. \$95  |
| 2nd class..... | \$ 81    | Return. \$ 75 | Return. \$ 65 | Return. \$ 57 |

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| For                   | Steamers. | To Sail.              |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| SWATOW & BANGKOK      | Hanyang   | 21st Sept. at 4 p.m.  |
| SHANGHAI              | Luchow    | 22nd Sept. at 4 p.m.  |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO | Teian     | 22nd Sept. at 4 p.m.  |
| PAKHOL & H'PHONG      | Sungkiang | 23rd Sept. at 10 a.m. |
| WWEI & TIENHSIN       | Hulchow   | 23rd Sept. at 4 p.m.  |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO | Chinhua   | 29th Sept. at 4 p.m.  |

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.  
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"MANILA LINE."—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

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Hongkong 21st Sept., 1914.

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| Steamer    | From  | En route on or about | To    | Will leave on or about |
|------------|-------|----------------------|-------|------------------------|
| Tjibodas   | JAPAN | 1st half Sept.       | JAVA  | 1st half Sept.         |
| Tjitaroem  | JAVA  | 1st half Sept.       | SHAI  | 2nd half Sept.         |
| Tjilwong   | JAVA  | 1st half Sept.       | JAPAN | 2nd half Sept.         |
| Tjilmanock | SHAI  | 2nd half Sept.       | JAVA  | 2nd half Sept.         |
| Tjilatjap  | JAPAN | 2nd half Sept.       | JAVA  | 2nd half Sept.         |
| Tjikembang | JAVA  | 2nd half Sept.       | SHAI  | 1st half Sept.         |
| Tjipanas   | JAVA  | 1st half Oct.        | JAPAN | 2nd half Oct.          |
| Tjilmah    | JAVA  | 2nd half Oct.        | SHAI  | 2nd half Oct.          |

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[15]

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VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

| Steamer     | Displacement | Tons & Speed | Sailing Date                 |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| Shinyo Maru | 22,000       | 21 knots     | From N'saki, Tues., 6th Oct. |
| Chiyo Maru  | 22,000       | 21 knots     | " H'kong, Tues., 20th Oct.   |

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

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VIA MANILA.

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(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

| Steamer.   | Arrive Hongkong from Australia. | Leave Hongkong for Australia. |
|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| St. Albans | —                               | 30th Sept., 10 a.m.           |
| Eastern    | —                               | 9th Oct., "                   |
| Aldenhams  | 3rd Oct.                        | 30th Oct., "                  |

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

| Steamships. | Captain       | Leaving.                     |
|-------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| Haitan      | J. W. Evans   | TUES., 22nd Sept. at 11 a.m. |
| Halching    | W. G. Fasmore | FRI., 25th Sept. at 1 p.m.   |
| Haiyang     | A. E. Hodgins | TUES., 29th Sept. at 1 p.m.  |

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun..... | A. H. Stewart... | THURS., 24th Sept. at 1 p.m.  
Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

## LOG BOOK.

Diesel Engines for Marine Purposes.

A paper by M. Dronas, presented before the Mechanical Engineers at Paris, dealt with the Diesel engines constructed by Messrs. Schneider & Co., Paris. The author stated that Messrs. Schneider at first concentrated their efforts on four-stroke cycle engines specially designed for submarines for the French Navy or for foreign navies, but they very soon found that the two-stroke cycle type might be of great use for engines of medium and of high power, not only as regards reduction in weight and bulk, but also for improvement in cyclic regularity. They therefore had no hesitation in studying and constructing that type of engine together with the four-stroke cycle one. But, aware of the fact that it was not advisable to start on this new line without precise data on the advantages of the two-stroke cycle, derived from their own experience, they faced the heavy cost of erecting a couple of two-stroke cycle engines at the works for trial purposes. The experiments took place over a period of two years. The author mentioned the following engines constructed at the Schneider works as being worthy of note:—

(a) Eight engines of 360 h.p. each, four-stroke cycle, with eight cylinders, stroke 0.38 metre, 400 r.p.m., for submarines of the Laubeuf type, which come from the Schneider naval works.

(b) Two engines of 700 h.p. each, four-stroke cycle, with four cylinders, stroke 0.48 metre, 300 r.p.m. and two motors of 150 h.p., four-stroke cycle, with four cylinders, 380 r.p.m., representing the main and auxiliary engines of the French submarine Amiral Bourgois.

(c) Two engines of 800 h.p. each, two-stroke cycle, with four cylinders, stroke 0.58 metre, 230 r.p.m., for the cargo boat France belonging to the Societe des Navires Mixtes, of Rouen.

(d) Two engines of 2,400 h.p. each, two-stroke cycle, with eight cylinders, stroke 0.47 metre, 350 r.p.m., for the French submarine Neréide.

(e) Six engines of 650 h.p. each, two-stroke cycle, with six cylinders, stroke 0.38 metre, 400 r.p.m., for a French submarine.

(f) Eight engines of 1,100 h.p. each, two-stroke cycle, with eight cylinders, stroke 0.37 metre, 400 r.p.m., for submarines of the Laubeuf type.

(g) One engine for an electric generating set of 225-250 h.p., two-stroke cycle, with three cylinders, stroke 0.36 metre, 300 r.p.m.

Other engines in course of design or of construction include four of 510 h.p., four-stroke cycle, for submarines; one of 1,500 h.p. for a cargo boat; one horizontal tandem engine, double-acting four-stroke cycle of 2,200-2,800 h.p. for an electric generating station; and two-stroke cycle engines of 1,100 h.p. for submarines.

Harbour Improvements in Belgium.

Although there are already in Belgium four ports specially allocated to the fishing industry, a scheme has been approved for creating two others, at La Panne and Zeebrugge respectively. The fish port at Zeebrugge is to involve an expenditure of over 2½ million francs, and will be formed on the eastern side of the channel of access to the large lock of the Maritime Canal. The existing stranding basin will be enlarged, and a dock measuring 300m. in length by 80m. in breadth, dredged to a depth of 5.50m., will be constructed parallel to the shore. On the north and south side the new dock will be provided with quay walls. It is intended to call for tenders before the end of the current year. The port at La Panne will include a tidal dock 150m. wide by 575m. long, connected to an outer harbour 83m. wide, to which access will be given by a channel formed by two converging jetties separated at their ends by a passage 150m. wide. It is not expected that the works will be started before 1915.—Times.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed  
Findon Haddock, Kippers &c.  
ALEXANDRA CAVE.



## SHIPPING

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

| For                    | Steamship | Tues. 22nd Sept. at noon  | On |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|----|
| SHANGHAI               | Wosang    | Fri. 25th Sept. at 2 p.m. |    |
| S'PORE, Pang & C. outa | Choyang   | Sat. 26th Sept. at 2 p.m. |    |
| MANILA                 | Loongsang | Sat. 26th Sept. at 3 p.m. |    |
| SHANGHAI               | Taksang   | Wed. 30th Sept. at noon   |    |
| SANDAKAN               | Chunsang  | Sat. 3rd Oct. at noon     |    |
| S'PORE & Sourabaya     | Fausang   | Sat. 3rd Oct. at 2 p.m.   |    |
| MANILA                 | Yuensang  | Sat. 3rd Oct. at 3 p.m.   |    |

## Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Lalsang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Fooksang," "Kumsang," "Lovat" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.  
 \* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
 † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau.  
 ‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.  
 For Freight or Passage,

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**  
 Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

## Trans-Pacific "Shire" &amp; "Glen" Joint Service.

VICTORIA, V'VER, ST'LE,  
 TACOMA & PLAND...  
 VICTORIA, V'VER, ST'LE,  
 TACOMA & PLAND...

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.**

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN  
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.**

Telephone No. 215.

Agents.

14

## THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD &amp; ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS; BOILERMAKERS  
 FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-  
 STRUCTURAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL  
 ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE  
 AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.  
 Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,  
 Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of  
 Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'6"

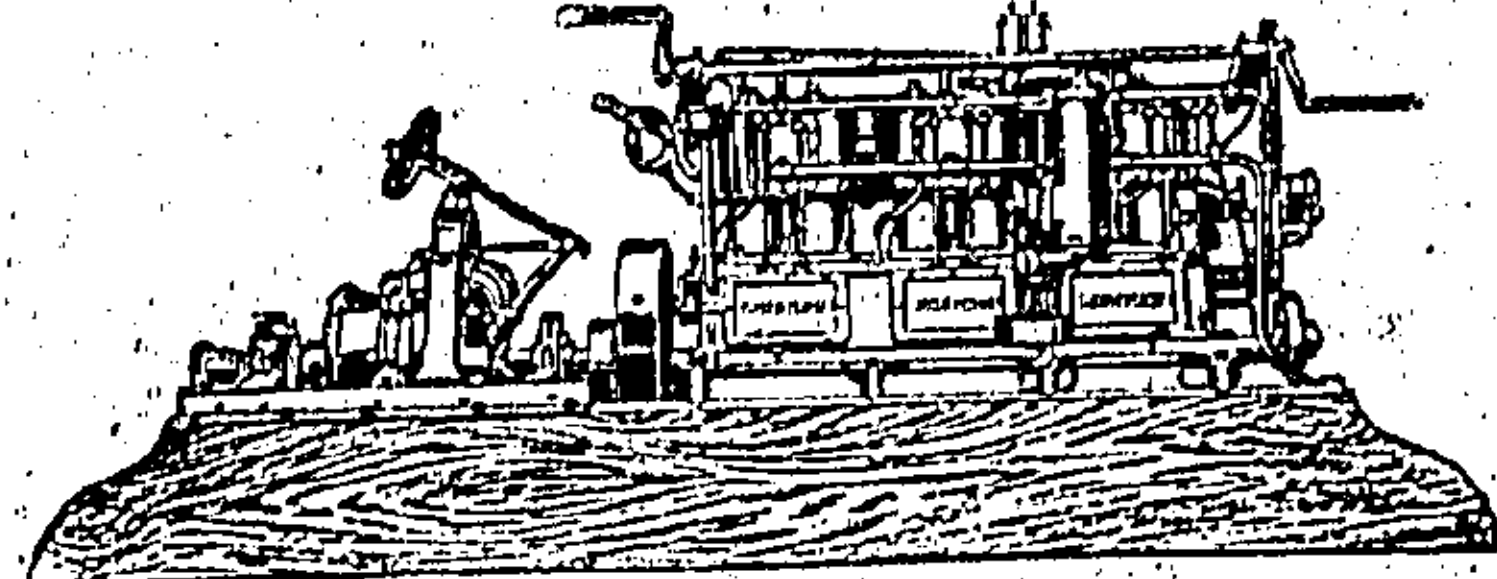
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons  
 displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most  
 efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-  
 HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons,  
 50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,  
 Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for—**JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.**

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2  
 150 B. H. P.  
 As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.  
 B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN  
 BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE  
 CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR  
 VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOODOCK"

Telephone No. 221.

## VESSELS LOADING.

## EUROPEAN PORTS.

| Destination.                    | Vessel's Name. | For Freight Apply To | To be Despatched. |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Marseilles via Ports            | Kashima M.     | N. Y. K.             | 23, Sept.         |
| London, via Usual Ports of Call | Salsette       | P. & O.              | 26, Sept.         |
| London, Amsterdam & Antwerp     | Troilus        | B. & S.              | 28, Sept.         |
| Marseilles via Saigon, S'pore,  |                |                      |                   |
| Colombo, Port Said              | Polynesian     | M. M.                | 29, Sept.         |
| London & A'worp via S'pore etc. | Namur          | P. & O.              | 14, Oct.          |

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

|                                       |            |           |           |
|---------------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Via B.C. S'pore via K'lung, S'hai &c. | Awa M.     | N. Y. K.  | 22, Sept. |
| New York                              | Ghazee     | D. & Co.  | 28, Sept. |
| Vancouver via S'hai, Japan etc.       | Monteagle  | O. P. R.  | 30, Sept. |
| Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle,         |            |           |           |
| Tacoma & Portland                     | shire      | J. M. Co. | 30, Sept. |
| Via B.C. T'ma via K'lung, Japan       | Chicago M. | O. S. K.  | 1, Oct.   |
| V'toria, Seattle, Tacoma etc.         | Oalchha    | B. & S.   | 1, Oct.   |
| San F'cisco via S'hai &c.             | Shinyo M.  | T. K. K.  | 6, Oct.   |
| South America via usual ports         | Saiyo M.   | T. K. K.  | 6, Oct.   |
| San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan &c.     | Koren      | P. M. Co. | 6, Oct.   |
| Victoria, B.C. & S'pore, etc.         | Yokohama   | N. Y. K.  | 8, Oct.   |
| V'toria, B.C. & T'ma via S'hai &c.    | Ohunsang   | O. S. K.  | 14, Oct.  |
| V'toria & Tacoma via K'lung, etc.     | Canada M.  | O. S. K.  | 14, Oct.  |
| San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.        | Chiyo M.   | T. K. K.  | 20, Oct.  |
| San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.       | China      | P. M. Co. | 27, Oct.  |
| Seattle via Nagasaki etc.             | Minnesota  | N. Y. K.  | 14, Nov.  |

## AUSTRALIA.

|                             |            |           |           |
|-----------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Australian Ports via Manila | St. Albans | G. L. Co. | 26, Sept. |
| Australian Ports via Manila | Tango M.   | N. Y. K.  | 29, Sept. |

## SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

|                                  |              |           |             |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| S'pore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.  | Riojun M.    | D. & Co.  | 22, Sept.   |
| Bombay via Straits & Colombo     | Nubia        | P. & O.   | 22, Sept.   |
| Swatow, Amoy & Foochow           | Haitan       | D. L. Co. | 22, Sept.   |
| Kobe and Yokohama                | Atsuta M.    | N. Y. K.  | 23, Sept.   |
| Shanghai                         | Oriental     | P. & O.   | 24, Sept.   |
| Singapore, Penang & Calcutta     | Shinyo M.    | J. M. Co. | 26, Sept.   |
| Shanghai                         | Oriental     | P. & O.   | 26, Sept.   |
| Bombay via S'pore etc.           | Shinohiku M. | N. Y. K.  | 30, Sept.   |
| Singapore and Sourabaya          | Fausang      | J. M. Co. | 3, Oct.     |
| Sandakan                         | Chunsang     | J. M. Co. | 3, Oct.     |
| Singapore, Mauritius and South   |              |           |             |
| African Ports                    | Salamia      | B. L. L.  | 25, Oct.    |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow         | Haiyang      | D. L. Co. | Q. desp.    |
| Batavia, C'erbion, Samarang, &c. | Tijmah       | J.C.J. L. | 2, half O.  |
| Japan                            | Tijlajap     | J.C.J. L. | 2, half S.  |
| Shanghai                         | Tijtaroom    | J.C.J. L. | 2, half S.  |
| Shanghai                         | Tijpanas     | J.C.J. L. | Q. desp.    |
| Shanghai                         | Tijmanook    | J.C.J. L. | Q. desp.    |
| Shanghai                         | Tjikembang   | J.C.J. L. | F half Oct. |

## CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship

"BENVORLICH."

From ANTWERP, MIDDLES-  
BRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are  
 hereby informed that all  
 Goods are being landed at their  
 risk into the hazardous and/or  
 extra hazardous Godowns of the  
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf  
 and Godown Co., Ltd., whence  
 and/or from the wharves delivery  
 may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted  
 after the Goods have left the  
 Godowns, and all Goods remain-  
 ing undelivered after the 19th  
 September will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer  
 must be presented to the Under-  
 signed on or before the 26th Sept.,  
 or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged  
 Goods are to be left in the Go-  
 downs, where they will be ex-  
 amined on the 19th September,  
 at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been  
 effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-  
 signed by  
**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,**  
 Agents.

Hongkong, 14th Sept., 1914.

## CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN  
PORTS AND MANILA.

S.S. "MONGOLIA."

The above mentioned vessel  
 having arrived consignees of cargo  
 are hereby notified to send in  
 their bills of lading for counter-  
 signature and take immediate  
 delivery from the Company's go-  
 down at West Point. Cargo will  
 be landed immediately at con-  
 signees' risk.

Cargo remaining undelivered  
 Thursday, September 17th, 1914 at  
 noon will be subject to landing  
 charges and if undelivered Satur-  
 day, September 19th, 1914, at 5  
 p.m. will be subject to both  
 landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever  
 will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise dam-  
 aged cargo will be examined at  
 the above Company's godown at  
 West Point September 19th,  
 1914, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained  
 unless accompanied by short  
 delivery note or list of exceptions  
 taken at the time of delivery to  
 consignees and signed for and on  
 behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or  
 before September 13th, 1914, other-  
 wise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON,

Agent.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1914.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED TO DEPART TO-MORROW.

| For.        | Vessel.     |
|-------------|-------------|
| Anping      | So-hu Maru  |
| Shanghai    | Wosang      |
| Sourabaya   | Riojun Maru |
| Foochow     | Haitan      |
| Shanghai    | Luohow      |
| Philippines | Toan        |

## AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. KOREA carrying the  
 mails from the United States is scheduled  
 to arrive at this port on Monday, Sept. 28.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. S.S. KUMANO MARU,  
 HOKATA MARU and KAMAKURA  
 MARU have been withdrawn from the  
 service, and their substitutes are not  
 placed.

The Barber Line S.S. CHALISTER left  
 New York for Hongkong via Panama  
 Canal on the 1st Sept. and is due here on  
 or about the 20th Oct.

The S.S. CITY OF BRISTOL left New  
 York on Monday the 10th ult. and is due  
 here on or about Friday, 25th instant.

The Mogul Line S.S. ATHOLL left  
 Singapore on the 15th inst. and is there-  
 fore expected to arrive here at daylight  
 on the 22nd inst.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## Steamers.

|                                                                                            |  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Kwangu, Br. s.s. 1228, G. J. Spink, 31st<br>Aug.—Saigon, 26th Aug., Rice—<br>China.        |  |
| Drufar, Norw. s.s. 1102, Jensen, 1st inst.<br>—Bangkok, 25th ult., Rice—<br>China.         |  |
| Kirin Maru, Jap. s.s. 2356, B. Tsuda, 2nd<br>inst.—Singapore, 27th ult., Gen.—<br>N. Y. K. |  |
| Kentucky, Br. s.s. 4278, A. Lee, 17th Aug.<br>—Singapore, 11th Aug., Gen.—S.<br>T. & Co.   |  |
| Yerimo Maru, Jap. s.s. Somakawa, 21st<br>Aug.—Yara, 11th Aug., Sugar—O<br>K.               |  |
| Skerries, Br. s.s. 2796, J. W. Angus, 26th<br>Aug.—Wauing, Gen.—D. & Co.                   |  |
| Swanley, Br. s.s. 2908, Steele, 27th Aug.—<br>Wauing, 22nd Aug., Coal—Or-<br>der           |  |

## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1. A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,  
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

## ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained  
 workmen under expert European supervision.  
 All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.  
 Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

## THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

| NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP       | LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP | ENTRANCE WIDTH       | DEPTH OF WATER AT LOW TIDE | DEPTH OF WATER AT HIGH TIDE | RISE OF TIDE |
|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| KOWLOON                    |                        |                      |                            |                             |              |
| No. 1 Dock, Kowloon        | 700                    | 80' top, 100' bottom | 20'                        | 2' 6"                       | 17' 6"       |
| No. 2 Dock, Kowloon        | 271'                   | 70'                  | 15'                        | 2' 6"                       | 12' 4"       |
| No. 3 Dock, Kowloon        | 271'                   | 70'                  | 15'                        | 2' 6"                       | 12' 4"       |
| Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon | 271'                   | 70'                  | 15'                        | 2' 6"                       | 12' 4"       |
| Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon | 271'                   | 70'                  | 15'                        | 2' 6"                       | 12' 4"       |
| TAI-KO-TSUI                |                        |                      |                            |                             |              |
| Consolidated Dock          | 450'                   | 50'                  | 20'                        | 2' 6"                       | 17' 4"       |
| ABERDEEN                   |                        |                      |                            |                             |              |
| Howe Dock                  | 470'                   | 50'                  | 20'                        | 2' 6"                       | 17' 4"       |
| Lawson Dock                | 470'                   | 50'                  | 20'                        | 2' 6"                       | 17' 4"       |

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.  
Telephone No. 1 K.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.N., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

## CONSIGNEES

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

COPENHAGEN.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE Steamship

"ARABIAN,"

having arrived, Consignees of  
 cargo are hereby informed that  
 their Goods, with the exception  
 of Opium, Treasure and Valu-  
 ables, are being landed and stored  
 at their risk into the hazardous  
 and/or extra hazardous Godowns  
 of the Hongkong and Kowloon  
 Wharf and Godown Company,  
 Limited, Kowloon, Godown No. 6  
 Matheson Street, Wanchai, West  
 Point Godowns, whence delivery  
 may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forward-  
 ed on unless intimation is received  
 from the Consignees before noon  
 to-day requesting it to be landed  
 here.

No claims will be admitted after  
 the Goods have left the Godowns,  
 and all goods remaining undeliv-  
 ered after the 21st of Sept.  
 will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and dam-  
 aged Goods are to be left in the  
 Godowns where they will be ex-  
 amined on the 21st of Sept.  
 at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before  
 the 28th of Sept., 1914, or they  
 will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be  
 effected.  
 Bills of lading will be counter-  
 signed by the undersigned,

MBLOHERS &amp; CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1914.

## TO SAIL

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

For NEW YORK

The s.s. "CHAZEE"

sailing on or about the 28th September

For Freight and further information apply to

JODWELL &amp; CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1914.



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

## EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1914.

### LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

#### GERMANS FALL BACK IN PLACES.

#### CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY IN RETREAT.

#### ANOTHER BOMB DROPPED ON ANTWERP.

Auxiliary Cruiser Carmania Sinks German Cruiser.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Sept. 20, 10.25 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that the British auxiliary cruiser Carmania engaged the German merchant cruiser Cape Trafalgar (?) or Berlin off the South American coast. The German vessel capsized and sank after an action lasting an hour and three quarters.

A collier rescued the survivors.

The Carmania had nine killed and twenty-six wounded.

[The s.s. Berlin is a twin screw vessel of 17,324 tons, built in 1904 for the N. D. L.]

(Havas Telegram.)

No Change on the French Front.

Sept. 18, 4.50 p.m.

The battle continued during September 17 on the whole front, Oise-Woevre, without important change at any point. The Germans failed in three counter-attacks against the British.

We advanced on certain points on the heights north of the Aisne. We repulsed violent night counter-attacks between Craonne and Rheims, as well as an offensive movement against Rheims.

Between Rheims and Argonne the Germans have built important entrenchments, adopting a purely defensive attitude. In Lorraine and the Vosges they occupy mainly defensive positions near the frontier. The situation in Argonne and Woevre is unchanged.

Germans Fall Back.

Petrograd, September 17.

The German troops who were operating in the region of Kielce, having heard of defeats at Krasnik and Tarnobrzeg, fell back rapidly towards (?) to meet the beaten armies.

[Official French Telegram via Peking.]

Sept. 19, 7.30 p.m.

The battle continued on the whole front from the Oise to Woevre during the 17th, without any important change at any point.

On the Aisne.

September 20, 2.10 p.m.

On the right bank of the Aisne, in the Noyon region, the French troops progressed and are holding the heights on the right bank of the Aisne between Ribecourt and Soissons. The Germans seem to have been re-inforced by troops coming from Lorraine.

In the centre they have dug deep trenches and do not move out from them.

Crown Prince in Retreat.

On our right wing the Crown Prince's army is still retreating. It is now between Montfacon and Damvillers. The French advance in Lorraine is regular. There were partial attacks on the whole front without any decisive result.

(Havas Telegram.)

Partial Attacks.

Paris, Sept. 19, 3.00 p.m.

On our left wing, on the right bank of the Oise, we progressed in the direction of Noyon. We are holding all the heights on the right bank of the Aisne, facing the enemy, who seem to have received reinforcements from Lorraine. In the centre the Germans did not move out of their deep trenches. On the right the Crown Prince's army is still retreating, and we advance regularly in Lorraine. On the whole, the two opposing armies, strongly entrenched, are making partial attacks on the whole front without any decisive results.

Bomb Dropped in Antwerp.

Antwerp, Sept. 18.

A German aeroplane appeared again over the town, and dropped one bomb. One person was wounded.

Germans Building Fortifications.

Petrograd, Sept. 18.

The German vanguards beyond the Vistula are building fortifications on the front Centochou-Wieszin (?)

### BOY SCOUTS.

Stirring Address by Bishop Pozzoni.

On Sunday 60 Scouts of the local troop of Baden Powell Boy Scouts paraded at 6.30 a.m. Accompanied for the first time by their bugle and drum band they proceeded to the 7 a.m. Mass at the Cathedral. The Chief Scout and Scoutmasters were on parade.

At the conclusion of Mass, which was celebrated by the Patron of the troop, Bishop Pozzoni, at the High Altar, the Troop Colours were ceremonially blessed.

The colours consist of the Scouts' National Flag, the Union Jack, and the Troop Colour. This is made of white and gold satin with the badge of the Troop on a blue centre and has embroidered on it in gold the names of the four patrols, Wild Boar, Leopard, Panther, and Roindeer. The Union Jack was carried by Patrol Leader J. Anderson, and the Troop Colour by Second F. L. Silva, the Chief Scout and the Scoutmaster of the Senior Troop acting as escort.

His Lordship in a stirring address to the scouts called their attention to the importance of the service. Although it had been but a brief ceremony it was one full of significance and many lessons might be gathered from it. Speaking of the National Flag the Scouts must look upon it with reverence and always be loyal to it. Wherever it is unfurled it speaks of truth and justice and those who dwell under its shadow enjoy freedom and liberty. It tells of a mighty empire of which we were proud to be a part.

Turning to the troop flag His Lordship noticed that the Scouts had chosen for their patron, St. Joseph. The one great principle of their patron was obedience and it was laid upon every Scout to put this virtue into practice. How might this be done? "Every one of you," said His Lordship, "must become obedient to God and King. You cannot become good citizens unless you are good Christians; therefore whenever you look upon your colours think of the real meaning they convey to you and the result will be that you will in the end become what we one and all desire you to become—good citizens of this great Empire."

The troop at the conclusion of the ceremony marched back to Headquarters where they were dismissed for the day.

### THE LANGKAT OUTPUT.

The following is the Langkat Output from September 1st to the 15th.

| September | Tons |
|-----------|------|
| 1         | 327  |
| 2         | 298  |
| 3         | 218  |
| 4         | 304  |
| 5         | 223  |
| 6         | 198  |
| 7         | 227  |
| 8         | 238  |
| 9         | 315  |
| 10        | 315  |
| 11        | 305  |
| 12        | 237  |
| 13        | 314  |
| 14        | 316  |
| 15        | 239  |

Total tons, 4,144

### LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

#### MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The Barber Line s.s. MIDDLEHAM CASTLE passed Singapore yesterday and is therefore expected to arrive here on Saturday the 26th inst. at daylight.

### THE COCKPIT OF EUROPE.

#### WHY BELGIAN SOIL IS INVADED.

Germany's Methods for Outflanking.

The military correspondent of the Daily News, writing on August 4, stated:—

Hitherto the question of German operations through Belgian territory has been deliberately put in the background of our articles on the war. At any time it is not only politically, but also militarily, delicate ground, and one must tread gingerly on it, and in the past week one has had to change one's boots for felt slippers, as at the threshold of a powder magazine.

Now that formal demands have been made upon Belgium to allow her soil to be used by German troops "if necessary," Germany herself has put the question squarely. The infractions of neutrality reported are in themselves quite insignificant, but the inclusion of certain parts of Belgium in the Franco-German theatre of war is a very different matter.

A Disputed Military Question. It is often assumed, without study, by some of our military experts that "of course" Germany must turn the left wing of the French via Belgium. But as a matter of fact it is one of the most disputed military questions of the day. On the one hand, a certain school claims that the time-limit imposed on Germany by the necessity of finishing with France before Russia becomes alarming, would not permit her to spend four of her very few days in traversing a neutral State before "getting to business." On the other side, it is asserted that there is simply no room on the Franco-German frontier for the forces that she must use to crush France.

Some adherents of this view maintained that only the extreme south-western corner of Belgium would be temporarily required, for the purpose of placing the troops in position in France, and that as soon as these troops reached the Maubeuge-Montmedy railway, and so gained railway communication with Germany via Luxembourg, no further use would need to be made of Belgian ground.

German "Million Army." Others held that even this would not give the Germans a broad enough front for their "million-army," and that its right wing would operate by the line Malmedy-Dinant-St. Quentin, so as to get well beyond the French left before swinging in southward to cut off the defenders from Paris.

Each of these opinions is supported by officers of the very highest reputation, and at this stage it is simply impossible to tell which of the three courses, or if any of them, has been adopted by the German General Staff. Against either of the two Belgian routes there is the opinion of the great Moltke himself, and at the present day that of Col. Boucher, who was chief of the Operations Section of the French General Staff. Those who thought some form of advance through Belgium likely were Gen. Bernhardt in Germany, Gen. Langlois and Bonnal (honoured names) in France, and naturally all the Belgian generals. The reader will see, therefore, that there is certainly no "of course" about this question.

Germany's Time Limit. In the present war, the prospect of Germany's marching through Belgium must be considered in relation to the circumstances, especially to the fact that the war has begun both scrappily and (speaking technically) at the wrong end. It might or might not have been possible

### ARMAGEDDON.

Men talk of Armageddon! Has the World

Lost all her garnered wisdom? Must we scan

The Devil's legions, Ben and Arriere-Ban,

Bear challenges with flags of war unfurled,

That foolish prince to foolish prince has hurled.

While grinning Glory's pale horse heads the van,

And far to rear round wretched Everyman

The Coils of Dragon Agony are curled?

Quicken, ye peoples. Look to it, ye kings,

Who break an age in pieces for your play:

Please God your trampling vanities will jar

A sleeping giant, and such petty things

As crowns and Caesars shall at last make way

Before mankind's Republic, ending war.

—Justin Huntly McCarthy in the Daily Chronicle.

#### New Arm for Light Horse.

The suggestion of Lord Roberts for the formation of Imperial Light Horse is taking shape. The force is to be of mounted men for service in Europe, and it has been decided to include overseas squadrons. Members will be required to pass a higher shooting standard in addition to the ordinary marksman's test, and the age will be from 25 to 45. In addition to the allowance for a horse, each man will be provided with a rifle, field glasses, and a repeating pistol, and those having dependents will be given a life insurance policy of £200. All will receive a special bounty of £10 upwards in addition to the Government bounty, at the end of the period of service, which will be for two years or longer if the war lasts.

to spend four days in harassing Belgium—on foot—provided that Russia had not gained four days' start in her mobilisation and to that extent reduced the time of Germany's free hand in the West. As it is, such a move on Germany's part could only be a counsel of sheer despair unless Austria is looking after Russia practically unaided.

Three days ago the writer suggested that it was doubtful whether there were any serious Austrian forces in force in front of Serbia, and the doubt became still greater yesterday. Now it seems certain that Serbia is unopposed, and she can range through Croatia almost at will. Who can tell what the consequences of that will be? There the war is a war of realities and passions, and not of policies.

Ships Easily Recognisable. To-morrow the order for our general mobilisation is to be signed by his Majesty. And yet, after all these days of tension, in the very moment of our being of our being plunged into war conditions, we find one of the group of newspapers that has been shouting most loudly for war, mobilisation, and preparations of all sorts, publishing valuable information of the distribution of part of our Fleet.

To-day the "Daily Mirror" produced a photograph showing a number of warships lying in one of our harbours—we do not propose to add to the possible mischief by naming the harbour or the ships. But we will say that every ship was recognisable, and that any naval intelligence agent could report to his Government that the—fleet was at—on the 1st or 2nd of August (or both) with complete certainty. What are we to think of the patriotism of the flag-waving Press in this instance? An indiscretion, or more plainly, a scandalous blunder, of this kind brought France to Sedan.

### CHINA AND JAPAN.

Their Interests in War.

Although the existing European war will be almost universally deplored, there are at least two countries, says the New York Outlook, in which the feeling of regret will be blended with a consciousness of profound relief. These countries are Japan and China. Ever since the Russo Japanese War the higher military authorities of Japan, and a part, at least, of her statesmen, have dreaded a possible, if not a probable, resumption of Russia's aggressive policy in the Far East. Her activity in double-tracking the Siberian Railway, in constructing an entirely new line at great cost along the Amur River, and in strengthening her military forces in Asia has given the Japanese cause to fear that she intended, at the first favourable opportunity, to renew the struggle for supremacy on the eastern Asiatic mainland, and to recover, if possible, the ground that she lost in the campaigns of 1904-5. It was in view of this menacing possibility that the Japanese Minister of War, in the second Saionji Cabinet, insisted upon an increase in the strength of the army, and especially upon the organization and detail of two more military divisions for service in Korea. A large part of the Japanese population, already oppressed by the heavy burden of war taxes, could not see the necessity for additional expenditures upon the army, and protesting in particular against the sending of two more divisions to Korea. Upon the issue thus raised in the press and in the Diet the second Saionji Ministry was overthrown. There has been a more or less continuous struggle ever since between the party of economy, which clamours for a reduction of taxes, and the so-called military party, which advocates an increase in the army estimates on account of the danger of Russian aggression.

Whatever may be the result of the European struggle for supremacy, Japan will be relieved of apprehension, so far as Korea and Manchuria are concerned, for many years to come. After a war with Germany and Austria, no matter whether it be successful or disastrous, Russia will not be able to resume military operations in the Far East or even to adopt a threatening policy there. She will be compelled, for at least a quarter of a century, to conserve her military and financial resources, and to make good, so far as she can, the tremendous losses of a great war.

Freed from the fear of Russian pressure on the Asiatic mainland, Japan will be able not only to economize in her military budget, but to lighten her oppressive taxes, while at the same time she will have ample opportunities to increase and consolidate her power both in Manchuria and in Korea. Already there are nearly two hundred thousand Japanese in Korea, and in another quarter of a century it will be possible to organize a formidable army there from the Japanese population alone.

The relief to China will be almost equally great. She has already been disquieted and harassed by aggressive Russian activity in Mongolia, and she has always been in danger of losing the fertile territory of Kulja, which she was forced to surrender to Russia in 1871, but which she subsequently recovered, in part, at a cost of about \$10,000,000. China has made nearly all her treaties with the Czar under coercion; but there is some reason to hope and expect that by the time Russia recovers from the struggle in which she is now engaged and begins to prepare for another "Manchurian adventure," China will be in a position to offer effective resistance.

### KING ALBERT'S SPEECH.

"The Fatherland is in Danger."

King Albert to-day presided over a combined sitting of the Chamber and the Senate, says the Pall Mall Gazette of August 4. In the course of his address to the Assembly his Majesty said that never since the year 1830 had the situation been more grave for the nation, which was neutral.

He said that it was imperative that, to prevent Belgium being violated, every Belgian must accomplish his duty and resign himself to all the sacrifices that it may be necessary for him to make.

"The Fatherland is in danger," he said. "Let me make an appeal to you, my brothers. At this supreme hour the entire nation must be of one mind. I have called together Parliament, where now there is but one party, 'Unanimous cries of 'Yes, yes,' 'so that it may support the Government in declaring that we will maintain unshaken the sacred patriotism of our fathers.' (General cries of 'Yes, yes,')"

King Albert concluded his speech with the words: "Long live independent Belgium."

A prolonged and stirring scene of enthusiasm ensued. All the Deputies were on their feet, cheering and crying, "Belgium will do her duty."

His Majesty then withdrew, and Baron de Broqueville, Premier and Minister for War, made a statement regarding the German ultimatum and Belgium's reply.

He declared with emphasis that the Government would not sacrifice the nation's honour. (Loud cheers.) The country would resist by every means in her power all encroachment upon her rights. (Hear, hear.) The German Government, he announced, had replied to them that she would employ force to attain her objects.

The work is therefore "To arms!" said the Premier. "Upon this land of ours we shall not weaken. Even if we are conquered we will never submit. (Cries of 'Long live Belgium!')"

Union makes for strength," he concluded, and "Belgium, supported by the energy of her sons, will not perish."

When the Premier had finished the members again made a long and enthusiastic patriotic demonstration.

The Queen, Prince Leopold, Prince Charles, and Princess Marie Jose were present at the sitting.—Exchange Special.

"The Destiny and Future of Germany."

A Central News telegram from Brussels says:—

The ultimatum addressed by Germany has been followed by an exchange of telegrams between the Kaiser and King Albert.

The Kaiser yesterday evening addressed to the King a telegram declaring that—

The destiny and future of Germany could not permit him to modify the intentions he had already expressed.

The Kaiser, however, gave his Majesty to understand that there was still time for him to show Belgium that his friendship for her had not ceased.

A Warning.

It is notified that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof the following companies will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Hongkong Register and the Companies will be dissolved:—The Katsang Syndicate, Limited; Henry Arnold and Company, Limited; Scharff's Oil and Bone Mills, Limited; Brighton, Malcolm and Company, Limited; The China Printing Company, Limited.



## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

**GEO. P. LAMMERT.**  
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &  
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY,

the 26th September 1914, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

A Collection of Antique and Rare Chinese Curios from Ming to Tow Kwong dynasties, comprising—  
5-COLOURED and BLUE & WHITE VASES, BOWLS, PLATES, FIGURES, INCENSE BURNERS, OLD BRONZES, CLOISONNE VASES, JADE ORNAMENTS, SNUFF BOTTLES, etc., etc.

also  
A few pieces of Blackwood ware.

On view from Friday, the 25th September.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

**GEO. P. LAMMERT,**  
Auctioneer.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 28th day of Sept., 1914, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Tai Hang Village, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

| No. of Sale | Referring No. | Locality                                     | Boundary Measurements, Approximate | Area in Acres | Annual Rent | Upper Price |
|-------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1           | 1             | North of Inland Lot 10, at Tai Hang Village. | feet feet feet feet                | 5.525 (about) | 58          | 15.5        |

## CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship  
"KUMSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m. the 17th inst. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—

**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1914.

**HIMROD'S**  
Gives Instant Relief  
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether  
**ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, or ORDINARY COUGH.**  
—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.  
Beware of cheap imitations.  
Sold in tin by  
J. H. M. & Co., Ltd.  
2, BARKER ST.,  
HONGKONG.

Don't forget after the Show  
Supper, and Light Refreshments  
**ALEXANDRA CAFE.**  
Open Till Midnight.

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

# BENEFIT TOURNAMENT FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

## GRAND AMATEUR BOXING TOURNAMENT

TO BE HELD AT THE  
**CITY HALL**

OCTOBER 10TH, 1914.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. Sir F.H. May, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General F.H. Kelly, C.B., and Commodore R.H. Anstruther, C.M.C.

Silver Cups and Gold Medals for winners and runners-up of all weights. An amateur boxing certificate will be presented to every man that takes part. Entries from all bona fide amateurs scaling all weights may be forwarded to the honorary stewards, Messrs. A Rodger and W. Logan, at the V.R.C.

Referee, Commander Beckwith, R.N.; Judges, Commander Blackwood, R.N. & Mr. Murdoch.

F. E. HALL, Promoter.

# VICTORIA THEATRE.

To-night 9.15 To-night  
THE CRY OF A STRICKEN HEART.

On Friday  
THE GREAT PICTURE  
**WAR'S RED RUIN.**  
THE BAGE OF LONDON.

Look out for the great Picture,  
"The Disaster to the Empress of Ireland."

# BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

4 NIGHTS ONLY 4

Commencing Saturday 19th September.  
The Great Sensational Drama  
"ATLANTIS"  
in 8 Parts—Length 12,000 Feet.  
Performance commences 9 P.M. sharp

DEBUT on Wednesday 23rd September  
PROF. NICOLAS LENZ & Company.  
In Wonderful Magic Acts.  
MISS DORA LENZ in English & Russian dances.

## NOTICES

THE TOBACCO THAT KEEPS DRY IN THE  
DAMPEST WEATHER.



IT IS COOL  
SMOKING AND  
DOES NOT BITE  
THE TONGUE

\$1.00  
per 1/4-lb. tin

# FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON, 15, Morrison Hill Road.

# OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, September 11, 1914.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

|                                          |         |       |
|------------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut, —Mei Lung Pa   | lb.     | 31    |
| " Corned, —Ham Ngau Yuk                  | "       | 21    |
| " Roast, —Shiu                           | "       | 19    |
| " Breast, —Ngau Lam                      | "       | 18    |
| " Soup, —Tong Yuk                        | "       | 22    |
| " Steak, —Ngau Yuk Pa                    | "       | 33    |
| " do., —Sirloin—Ngau Lau                 | "       | 26    |
| " Sausages, —Ngau Cheung                 | "       | 12    |
| Bullock's Brains, —No                    | per set | 12    |
| " Tongue fresh, —Ngau Li                 | each    | 50    |
| " corned, —Ham Ngau Li                   | "       | 60    |
| " Head, —Ngau Tau                        | lb.     | 12.20 |
| " Heart, —Ngau Sam                       | "       | 14    |
| " Hump, Salt, —Ngau Kin                  | "       | 22    |
| " Feet, —Ngau Kouk                       | each    | 12    |
| " Kidneys, —Ngau Yiu                     | "       | 12    |
| " Tail, —Ngau Moi                        | "       | 20    |
| " Liver, —Ngau Kon                       | lb.     | 13    |
| " Tripe (undressed), —Ngau To            | "       | 3     |
| Calves' Head & Feet, —Ngau chai-tau-keuk | set     | 12.20 |
| Mutton Chop, —Yeung Pai Kwat             | lb.     | 23    |
| " Leg, —Yeung Poi                        | "       | 26    |
| " Shoulder, —Yeung Shau                  | "       | 24    |
| " Saddle, —                              | "       | 27    |
| Pigs Chittlings, —Chu Chong              | "       | 27    |
| " Brains, —Chu No                        | per set | 24    |
| " Feet, —Chu Keak                        | lb.     | 14    |
| " Fry, —Chu Chap                         | "       | 16    |
| " Head, —Chu Tau                         | "       | 18    |
| " Heart, —Chu Sam                        | each    | 12    |
| " Kidneys, —Chu Yiu                      | "       | 18    |
| " Liver, —Chu Kon                        | lb.     | 30    |
| Pork Chop, —Chu Pai Kwat                 | "       | 28    |
| " Corned, —Ham Chu Yuk                   | "       | 30    |
| " Leg, —Chu Pei                          | "       | 20    |
| " Fat or Lard, —Chu Yau                  | "       | 20    |
| Sheep's Head and Feet, —Yeung Tau Keuk   | set     | 60    |
| " Heart, —Yeung Sam                      | "       | 8     |
| " Kidneys, —Yeung Yiu                    | "       | 12    |
| " Liver, —Yeung Kon                      | lb.     | 27    |
| Sucking Pigs, To Order, —Chu Tsai        | "       | 22    |
| Suet, Beef, —Shang Ngau Yau              | "       | 22    |
| " Mutton, —Shang Yeung Yau               | "       | 27    |
| Veal, —Ngau Tsai Yuk                     | "       | 19    |
| " Sausages, —Ngau Tsai Cheung            | "       | 20    |
| Lard, —Chu Yau                           | "       | 22    |

## POULTRY.

|                               |         |    |
|-------------------------------|---------|----|
| Chickens, —Kai Tsai           | lb.     | 30 |
| Capon, Large, Small, —Shi Kai | "       | 32 |
| Ducks, —Ape                   | "       | 24 |
| Doves, —Pan Kau               | "       | 18 |
| Eggs, Hen, —Kai Tan (cooking) | per doz | 20 |
| Fowls, Canton, —Kai           | lb.     | 30 |
| " Hainan, —Hoi Nam Kai        | "       | 25 |
| Geese, —Ngo                   | "       | 33 |
| Pigeons, Canton, —Pak Kap     | each    | 27 |
| " Hoihow, —Hoi How Pak Kap    | "       | 24 |
| Turkeys, Cook, —Fo Kai Kung   | lb.     | 60 |
| " Hen, —Na                    | "       | 45 |

## FISH.

|                                      |     |    |
|--------------------------------------|-----|----|
| Barbel, —Ka Yu                       | lb. | 18 |
| Bream, —Pin Yu                       | "   | 20 |
| Canton Fresh Water Fish, —Hoi Sin Yu | "   | 17 |
| Ducks, —Li Yu                        | "   | 22 |
| Catfish, —Chik Yu                    | "   | 15 |
| Codfish, —Man Yu                     | "   | 16 |
| Crabs, —Hai                          | "   | 24 |
| Outlet Fish, —Muk Yu                 | "   | 18 |
| Dab, —Sha Mang Yu                    | "   | 14 |
| Dace, —Wong Mei Lap                  | "   | 15 |
| Dog Fish, —Tsi To Sha                | "   | 12 |
| Eels, Conger, —Hoi Man               | "   | 13 |
| " Fresh water, —Tam Sui Yu           | "   | 20 |
| Eels, Yellow, —Wong Sin              | "   | 32 |
| Frogs, —Tin Kai                      | "   | 33 |
| Groupers, —Shak Pan                  | "   | 45 |
| Gudgeon, —Pak Kap Yu                 | "   | 18 |
| Herrings, —Tao Pak                   | "   | 23 |
| Halibut, —Cheung Kwan Kap            | "   | 28 |
| Labrus, —Wong Ka Yu                  | "   | 20 |
| Loach, —Wu Yu                        | "   | 23 |
| Lobsters, —Lung Ha                   | "   | 30 |
| Mackerel, —Chi Yu                    | "   | 32 |
| Mor. Fish, —Mong Yu                  | "   | 20 |
| Mullet, —Chai Yu                     | "   | 20 |
| Oysters, —Shang Ho                   | "   | 24 |
| Parrotfish, —Kai Kung Yu             | "   | 12 |
| Perch, —Tan Lo                       | "   | 24 |
| Pike, —Ka Pau Fong                   | "   | 18 |
| Plaice, —Pan Yu                      | "   | 28 |
| Pomfret, Black, —Hak Chong           | "   | 32 |
| Pomfret, White, —Pak Chong           | "   | 40 |
| Prawns, —Ming Ha                     | "   | 12 |
| Ray, —Pai Pa Sha                     | "   | 18 |
| Rock Fish, —Shet Kru Kung            | "   | 12 |
| Rosob, Chun Yu                       | "   | 8  |
| Shark, —Sha Yu                       | lb. | 35 |
| Salmon, —Ma Yau                      | "   | 10 |
| Skate, —Po Yu                        | "   | 24 |
| Shrimps, —Ba                         | "   | 32 |
| Snapper, —Lap Yu                     | "   | 32 |
| Soles, —Tat Sha Yu                   | "   | 20 |
| Tench, —Wan Yu                       | "   | 20 |
| Turbot, —Cho How Yu                  | "   | 20 |
| Turtle, small, fresh water, —Kau Yu  | "   | 64 |

## FRUITS.

|                                         |     |    |
|-----------------------------------------|-----|----|
| Almonds, —Hang Yau                      | lb. | 30 |
| Apples (California), —Kam Shan Ping Kho | "   | 20 |
| " (Chefoo), —Tie Chun Ping Kho          | "   | 20 |
| " Small, —Hoi Tong                      | "   | 20 |

## 肉食

|                                                      |      |
|------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Bananas, fragrant, Canton, —San Shing Heung Chin lb. | 3    |
| " (brides), Macao, —San Heung Chin                   | 3    |
| Chestnuts, Chinese, —Foong Lai                       | 12   |
| Carambola, —Yeung To                                 | 12   |
| Coconuts, —Ye Tse                                    | 12   |
| Lemons, China, —Ling Mung                            | 6    |
| " America, —Kam Shan Liang Mung                      | 8    |
| Lichees Dried, —Lai Chi, small Stone                 | 30   |
| " Fresh                                              | 1    |
| Oranges, (Canton), —Shan-shang Tim Ohing             | 6    |
| " Sweet                                              | 1    |
| Pears, (American), —San Shoo Lay                     | 10   |
| " (Canton), —Shi Li                                  | 10   |
| Peanuts, —Fa Shang                                   | 12   |
| Persimmons Large, —Hung Tze                          | 12   |
| Pine-apples, 1st quality, —Pun Ti Po Lo              | 14   |
| " 2nd                                                | 10   |
| Plantain, —Tai Chiu                                  | 3    |
| Plums, —Swatow, Hung Lai                             | 1    |
| Pumelo, Siam, —Chim Lo Yau                           | 14   |
| " Shanghai, —Lo Kwat                                 | 12   |
| Walnuts, —Hop To                                     | 12   |
| " Green, —Sang Hop Tuo                               | 1    |
| Water Melon, —(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa                  | each |

## VEGETABLES, &amp;c.

|                                          |      |    |
|------------------------------------------|------|----|
| Artichokes, Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Ah Oh  | lb.  | 1  |
| Chenck                                   | "    | 1  |
| Beans, (French), Macao, —Oh Moou Pin Tan | "    | 1  |
| " (French) Shanghai, —Sheung Hai Pin     | "    | 1  |
| " Sprout, —Ah Ohoi                       | "    | 8  |
| " Long, —Tau Kok                         | "    | 10 |
| Beet Root, —Hong Choi Tau                | each | 8  |
| Bitter Squash, —Fa Kwa                   | "    | 8  |
| Brinjals, Green, —Ching Yuan Kwa         | "    | 8  |
| " Red, —Hung Ko                          | "    | 6  |
| Cabbage, Chinese, (common), —Kai Tsai    | "    | 10 |
| Cabbage, Shanghai, —Ye Tsai              | "    | 14 |
| Cane Shoots, bunch, —Kau Shau            | lb.  | 8  |
| Carrots, —Kam Shan                       | "    | 12 |
| Celery, Chinese, —Tong Kan Tsai          | "    | 12 |
| Chillies Dried, —Kon Lap Ohui            | "    | 30 |
| " Red, —Hung Fa Ohui                     | "    | 18 |
| " Green, —Ching Lap Ohui                 | "    | 12 |
| Curry Stuff, English, —Ka Li Chu Liu     | "    | 10 |
| Cucumbers, —Ching Kwa                    | each | 2  |
| Garlic, —Sun Tau                         | lb.  | 8  |
| Ginger, young, —Sun Tse Keung            | "    | 6  |
| " old, —Lo Keung                         | "    | 8  |
| Horse Radish, Shanghai, —Lik Kan         | "    | 15 |
| Indian Corn, —Suk Mai                    | each | 5  |
| Lettuce, —Yeung Shang Tsai               | "    | 1  |
| Water Chestnuts, —Ma Tai                 | lb.  | 6  |
| " Mandarin, —Kwai Lam Ma Tai             | "    | 8  |
| Mushrooms, Fresh, —Shang Cho Ko          | "    | 35 |
| Mush Melon, Amer. —Kam-san Hong Kwa      | each | 12 |
| Onions Bombay, —Yeung Chong Tau          | "    | 8  |
| " Green, —Shang Chong                    | "    | 6  |
| " Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Chong Tau        | "    | 6  |
| Parley, —Kan Tsai                        | lb.  | 8  |
| Green Peas, —Ching Tau                   | lb.  | 3  |
| Potatoes, Sweet, —Fan Shu                | "    | 3  |
| " Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Shu Tau          | "    | 3  |
| " Japan, —Yat Pan Shu Tsai               | "    | 3  |
| " American, —Fa Ki Shu Tsai              | "    | 3  |
| " Foochow, —Foo-chow Shu Tsai            | "    | 3  |
| Pumpkin, —Tong Kwa                       | "    | 3  |
| Radish, —Hung Lo Pak Tsai                | "    | 5  |
| Rhubarb (Fresh), —Tai Wong               | "    | 12 |
| Sage, —Tse So                            | "    | 1  |
| Shallots, —Kon Chung Tau                 | "    | 8  |
| Spinach, —Yin Tsai                       | "    | 5  |
| Tomatoes, —Ren Ke                        | "    | 5  |
| Taro, —Wu Tau                            | "    | 5  |
| Turnip, Punti, (Long), —Lo Pak           | "    | 5  |
| " English, —Yeung Lo Pak                 | "    | 5  |
| Vegetable Marrow, —Chit wa               | "    | 4  |
| " (American), —Ka-san-hoi                | "    | 1  |
| Water Cress, —Sai Yeung Tsai             | "    | 15 |
| " Lily root, —Lin Ngau                   | "    | 6  |
| Yams, —Ta Shu                            | "    | 6  |
| " English, —Yeung Kan Choi               | "    | 1  |
| " Tau                                    | "    | 1  |

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 11th inst. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

|                                                |        |
|------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Flour:—                                     |        |
| (a.) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lb.          | \$4.00 |
| per lb.                                        | .08    |
| (b.) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lb.           | 3.50   |
| per lb.                                        | .07    |
| 2. Tinned Milk:—                               |        |
| (a.) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin   | 30     |
| (b.) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin | 25     |
| (c.) Sterilized Milk, per tin (18 oz.)         | 25     |
| (d.) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin          | 35     |
| (e.) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin                | 33     |
| (f.) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin               | 20     |
| 3. Sugar:—                                     |        |
| Cube, (in 5 lb. tins), per tin                 | 1.00   |
| Refined Crystallized, per lb.                  | 12     |
| Granulated, per lb.                            | 12     |
| Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.                   | 11     |
| " No. 2                                        | 10     |
| 4. Frozen Meat:—                               |        |

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. (Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.)

5. Market Produce:—(See above)

6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding \$3 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 7 per cent.

## 菓子

杏仁  
金華糖  
天麻糖  
...



## DIARY OF WAR.

## COUNTRIES AT WAR.

|                          |          |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Germany against Britain. | Russia.  |
| " " " "                  | France.  |
| " " " "                  | Belgium. |
| Austria against Serbia.  | Russia.  |
| " " " "                  | Britain. |
| " " " "                  | France.  |

## Events that Brought it About.

- 1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- 1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.
- 1908.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.
- 1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.
- 1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.
- 1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.
- 1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.
- July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.
- July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official Pester Lloyd affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.
- July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.
- July 26.—Russian request for extension of time on Serbia's behalf refused. Serbia accepts some Austrian demands and rejects others. Martial law in Austria-Hungary. Serbian capital transferred to Kragujevac.

## Since Fighting Began.

- July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.
- July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.
- July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames. Artillery duel between Serbians and Austrians five miles down river from Belgrade. Home Rule Amending Bill postponed; Britain presents a "united front." Russian mobilisation in 52 Governments. 4,000,000 men placed on war footing.
- July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.
- August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskien; no casualties.
- August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Cirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.
- August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. Walla decides to raise mounted regiment for service abroad. France protests German seizure of war. Russian Fleet driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet clears

for action. Martial law at Malta. August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan takes measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilbourg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig in Laise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. Italy firmly refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British seize South Togoland from Germans and French enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Australia's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Sty.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Haelen, German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Ochain; regiment of Dragons annihilated.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Cirey. Cannonade heard at Tullefont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Danube; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Badna, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Sohabatz; rumours of a Serbian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper courses of the Bug and Sty. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Serbians rout Austrians near Sohabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans encircling along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 19.—Flores battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege forts still intact. Serbians

victorious in fight with 30,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed in again attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerschingen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiller, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French recapture Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor-General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine.

August 22.—German Army retires to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges £10,000,000 loan to Belgium. Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbians rout Austrians along the Drina. Russian successes reported at Gumbinnen and in Galicia. France protests against German use of dum-dum bullets. Press Bureau announces that military position of Allies is satisfactory. Germans occupy Alost and Wetteren. German artillery attack on Namur begun.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtau. Russians occupy Arty, west of Lyk. Serbians clear the country at Loznitz, Leshnitsa and Sohabatz, defeating Austrian column. Serbians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charle-roi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier, German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Announced from New York that Kaiser instructs Tseingtau garrison to defend the position to their utmost. Field Marshal von der Goltz appointed Military Governor of the occupied part of Belgium. Canadian Patriotic Fund rapidly mounting. Toronto City alone contributing \$297,000. Germans occupy Lunerville. German attempts on Nancy fail. French successfully resist German attack on southern frontier, enemy retiring all along the line. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Romanoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apie, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand. August 31.—Allies occupy line

extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Leon, towards Mesieres. Fighting reported at Bapaume, 25 miles from Amiens. Fresh German troops appear along Russian frontier; battle continues along whole Austrian front. announced that German destruction in Louvain arouses intense indignation in America. French gain a considerable success at Guise. Australian Premier calls for second expeditionary force.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns. German aeroplane appears over Paris, dropping bombs near Saint Lazare station and near the Opera House.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 36; wounded, 67; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 629; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven Islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy

Hasles. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 230,000. Announced that German continue to leave the entrenched camp of Paris on their right, marching south-east. Germans evacuate Compiègne and Soissons districts. Great patriotic demonstration at the Guildhall.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses three times that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated. Allies' success over Germans at St. Quentin officially confirmed. Germans lose 3,000 men in a terrific encounter west of Malines; further losses sustained owing to opening of dyke to the south-east of Antwerp. Germans destroy Dinant by shell-fire and incendiarism. Announced that altogether 12 Austrian divisions have been completely destroyed by Russians near Lemberg.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolsjeff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 162; missing, 230. Men: killed, 212; wounded, 1,061; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the British and cross the Marne. Fifth French Army meets with equal success, making many captures. Germans suffer severely all along the line. No change in Alsace. Viceroy of India announces that 70,000 Indian troops are already on the way to the front. In the House of Commons, a summary of offers of services, money, etc., made in India to the Viceroy, is read; greeted with cheer after cheer. His Majesty sends message to self-governing Dominions, expressing gratitude for whole-hearted support in the war.

September 10.—Forces of 60,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles. Austrians retreat in disorder before Russian at Tomaszovo. Austrian and German troops dislodged from fortified positions near Lublin, and retire southward.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen. German Fleet reported active in Baltic Sea. Austrians evacuate

Cracow. Mr. Asquith announces that "since" beginning of war 439,000 men enlisted, irrespective of Territorials.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herberstshöhe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunerville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Lunerville.

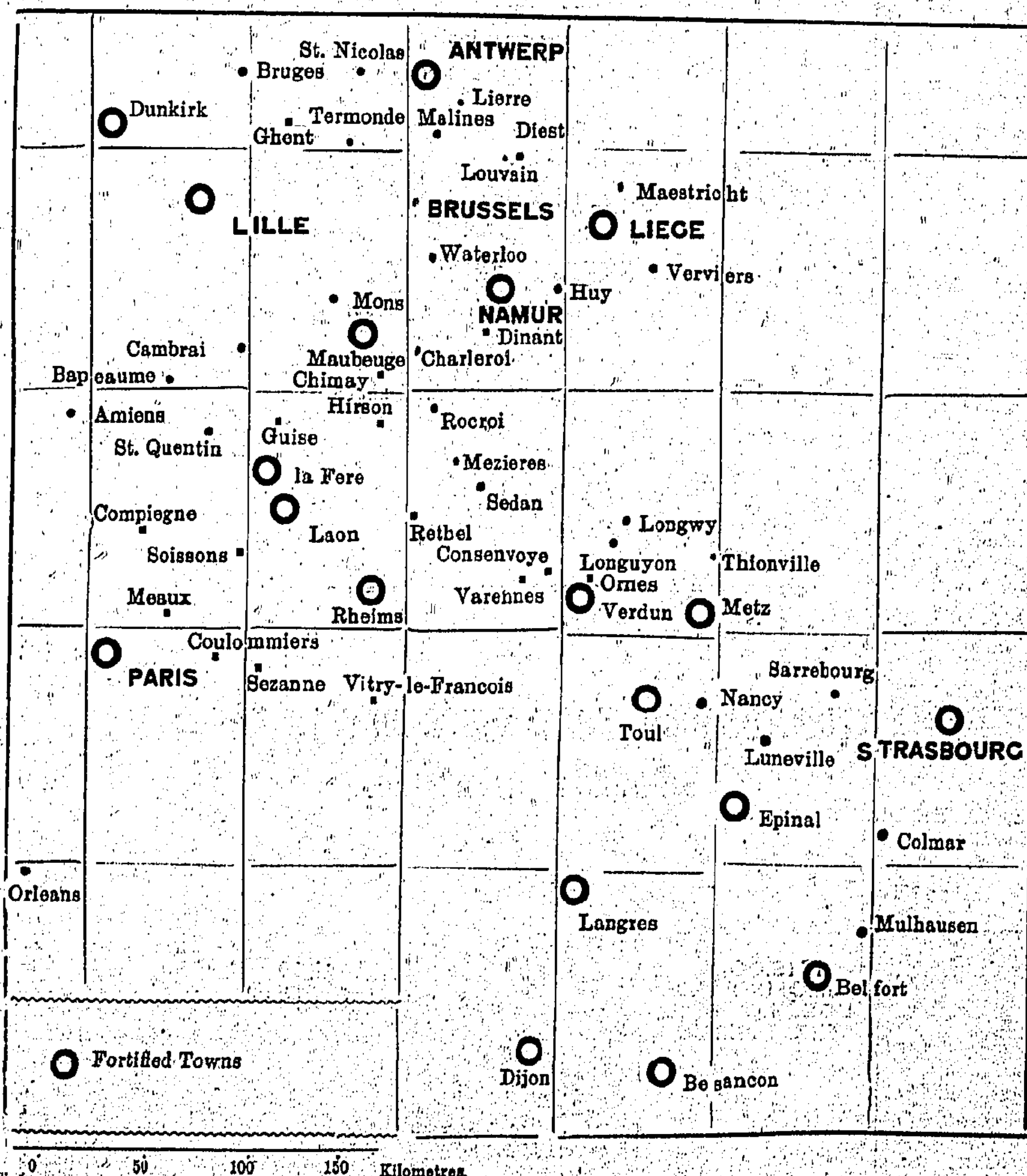
Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Reims and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rywarska, and occupy Czernowitz. Serbians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

## THE WAR.

## Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advice is to the effect that the Germans are retreating all along the line and are being rapidly pursued by the allies. The Crown Prince's army has been driven further back and now occupies the line: Varennes, Conservey, Ormes.







